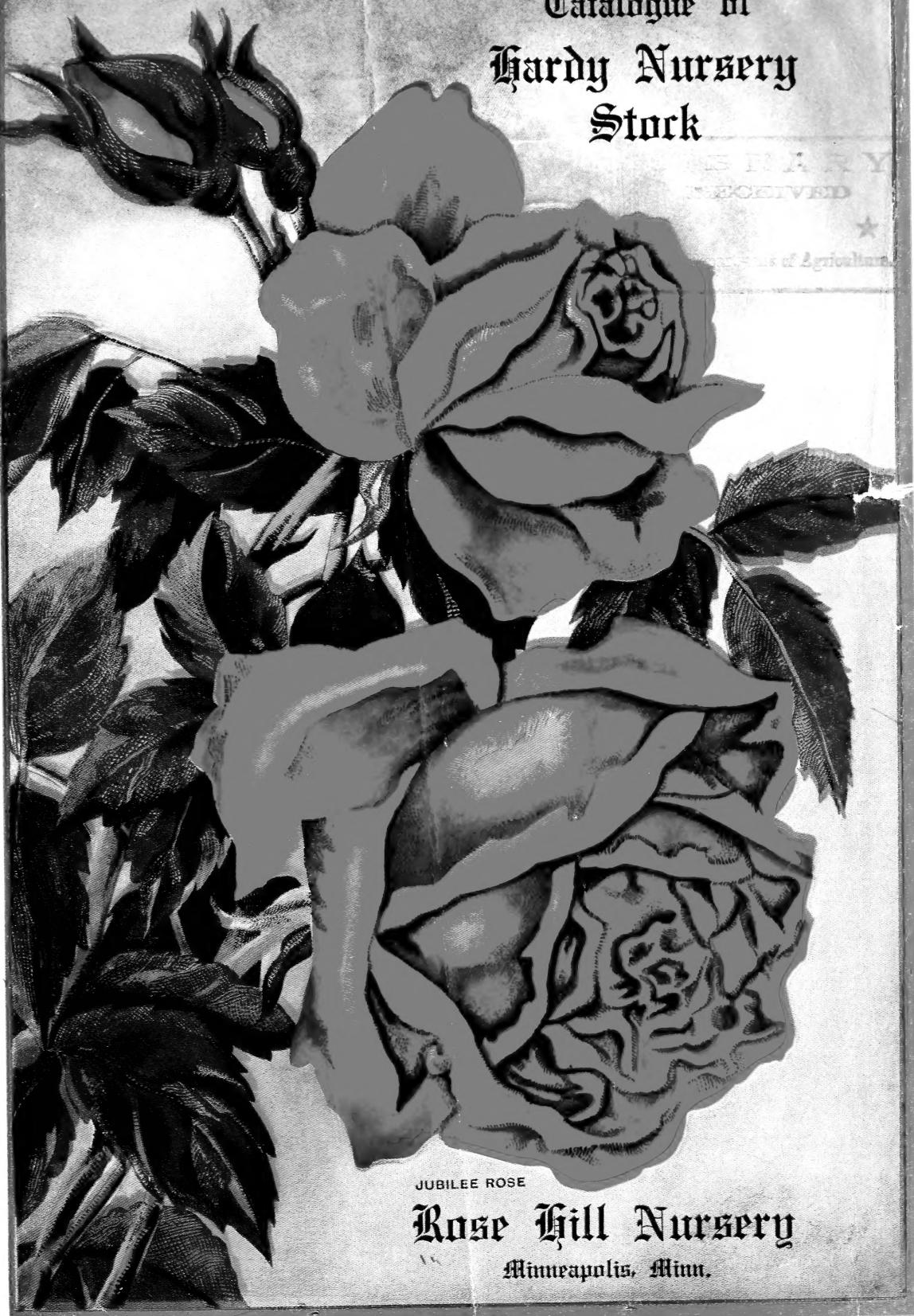


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Catalogue of Hardy Nursery Stock

IS P R A Y
RECEIVED

Department of Agriculture.

JUBILEE ROSE

Rose Hill Nursery
Minneapolis, Minn.



DAHLIA

(See page 15)

CATALOGUE OF
HARDY NURSERY STOCK
FOR THE NORTHWEST

ROSE HILL NURSERY

JOHN HAWKINS, Proprietor

Established 1874

Four Blocks East of Minneapolis City Limits, on Como Avenue S. E.

Take Como-Harriet Street Car to Belt Line Railway. See Guide Board.

Our Nursery is Not Open for Business on Sunday.

Largest Nursery Near the Twin Cities

FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS,
ROSES, HEDGES, ETC.

... ADDRESS ...

ROSE HILL NURSERY

Box 495

Minneapolis, Minn.

Both Phones { Tri-State Park 6173
{ N. W. Midway 679
Minneapolis or St. Paul

References: Hennepin County Savings Bank and Mercantile Agencies

TO OUR PATRONS

In presenting this Catalogue the proprietor takes great pleasure in returning many thanks for the liberal patronage we have enjoyed in the past. Since issuing our last Catalogue we have greatly increased our nursery plantings, and have also added a new office, commodious packing shed and frost-proof storage cellar. Our stock this year is exceptionally fine. Minneapolis being a railroad center, gives every facility for shipping direct to all parts of the country in the shortest time and at the lowest rates, an advantage worthy of consideration.

Payment must be made before shipment unless otherwise agreed upon. All orders should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention.

No charges for packing or boxing. No charges for delivering to Railroad or Express Offices, after which our responsibility ceases. Twin City orders delivered free.

We guarantee to replace, free of charge, all nursery stock shipped by us that dies before August 1st after planting, providing ordinary care is exercised in caring for the same and a list of the dead stock sent to us before August 15th.

We pack in a most careful manner.

Give plain directions how to mark, and by what route you will have goods sent.

Any error in filling bills cheerfully corrected. Examine carefully on receipt of goods and report at once should there be any cause for complaint. Claims made after ten days of receipt of goods will not be allowed.

We warrant all stock sent out by us to be healthly, true to name and as represented in catalogue. Should any stock not prove true to name we will replace with the genuine or refund the purchase money, but are not liable for further damages; and while we exercise great care to prevent mistakes, etc., the above is to be a condition on which all stock is delivered.

Remittances should be made by cash, post-office or express money orders, bank draft or registered letter.

General Directions for Planting

Prepare your land by deep plowing. Dig a hole about three feet square and to the depth of twenty inches, filling the hole nearly two-thirds full of surface soil. Before planting cut the ends of all roots smooth with a sharp knife. The cut to be made from the under side and upwards. Prune the top severely before setting. About half the length of all branches should be cut off. Place the tree in the hole about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. Sift in fine dirt between the roots, taking care to fill all the interstices, and using the fingers to spread out all the roots. When the roots are covered stamp the earth down solid, using your whole weight. Pour in a pail of water, allowing it to settle before filling in more earth. After filling in, press the ground down with the foot, finishing the operation by drawing loose earth around the tree to the height of about two inches.

Watering

A very common mistake the amateur tree planter makes, especially those having city water, is to water shrubs or plants every day, starting as soon as the plants are set out. Water the plants thoroughly as soon as they are planted, and do not water again for ten days. By watering with cold city water too often the ground is not allowed to get sufficiently warm to start plant growth and consequently the roots of tender plants very often mold or rot before they get a chance to start growth. No certain rule can be given for watering. If we have abundant rains in May and June, as we generally have, very little if any water is necessary. In dry, hot weather, plants should be watered once or twice a week, giving each plant a thorough soaking—not sprinkling. The best time for watering is in the evening. As soon as the water is well settled and the ground is in good working condition, a hoe should be used to stir the top soil, otherwise a crust will form.

Cultivating

Begin to cultivate immediately after planting. Shallow cultivation is best. Keep the ground loose and free from weeds.

Mulching

Where cultivation cannot be done, mulch the trees with hay, straw, or coarse litter, about six inches thick and three feet around the tree.

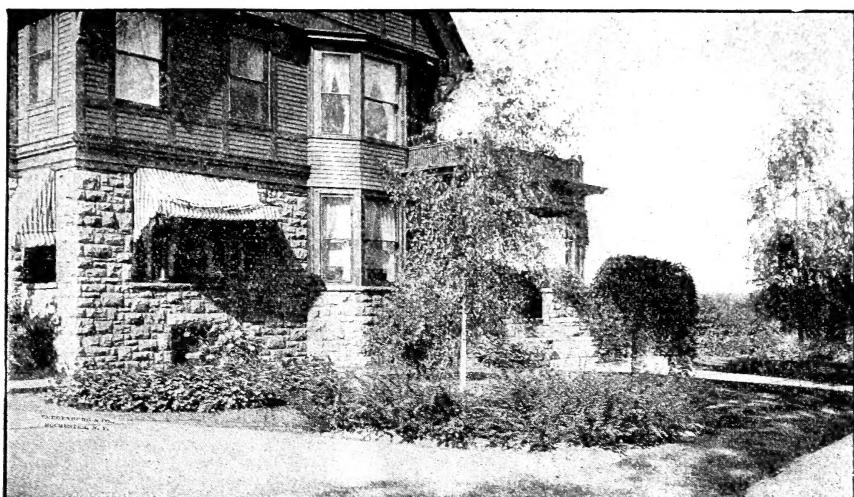
To Prevent Sunscald

A screen made of lath (fastened together with wire or tin), placed around the body of the tree is one of the best protections. Other methods are to wrap the body of the tree with straw, coarse hay, or burlap.

Pruning

June is the proper time to prune, as the wound at that time soon starts to heal over. If very large limbs are to be cut off it should be done in October, when the tree is dormant. The pruning of young trees should be attended to, removing the sprouts below the head, and thinning out the top by cutting such branches that cross, or rub against others, also such as in your opinion may afterwards require removal.

Ornamental Shrubs



A PLEASING ARRANGEMENT OF TREES AND SHRUBBERY

We have decided to catalogue only such varieties of shrubs that we propagate ourselves and know from personal knowledge to be hardy and desirable. We are continually discarding many of the high blown novelties which we have found to be worthless or not hardy enough for this northern climate. We wish to furnish reliable information to the planters of ornamental shrubs, especially as there are hundreds of varieties not hardy, met with in the catalogues of our most progressive nurserymen. The best time to prune shrubs is immediately after they are through flowering. Do not plant shrubs so they will be scattered singly about the lawn but mass them in irregular groups in the corners, at the sides and back of the lawn, for broad areas of light and shade are necessary for best results.

We have a stock of over 100,000 exceptionally fine, salable shrubs. Our growing seasons for the past two years have been good, and under high cultivation we have been able to grow as fine shrubs as can be grown anywhere.

Almond, Flowering (*Prunus Japonica*)—A small shrub of erect habit, growing to a height of three to four feet. Flowers very double, blooms in May. We have them in pink and white. Needs winter protection in exposed places.

Arrowwood (*Viburnum Dentatum*)—An upright bushy shrub with bright green foliage which colors prettily in the fall.

Buckthorn (*Rhamnus Catharticus*)—A well-known hedge plant. We recommend planting Buckthorn anywhere on our western prairies, knowing it is extremely hardy and very desirable for fence or hedge. A very pretty shrub with small white flowers in June, and glossy green foliage. For further description, see ornamental hedges.

Buckthorn, Sea (*Hippophae Rhamnoides*)—A rare, hardy shrub with silvery gray foliage. Flowers yellow, produced in May, followed by orange-yellow acid berries in September.

Euffalo Berry (*Shepherdia Argentea*)—A large growing shrub or small tree with silvery white foliage. The fruit is red, resembling a currant. It makes a good jelly or sauce, having a flavor somewhat similar to the cranberry.



Barberry Thunbergii (See description page 4)

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE



Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab

Barberry, Green-Leaved (*Berberis Vulgaris*)—A strong, erect growing shrub with yellow flowers in June, followed by bunches of red berries which cling to the bush until midwinter. The berries are fine for sauce or jelly. Often used for hedges.

Barberry, Purple-Leaved (*Berberis Vulgaris Purpurea*)—A very pretty shrub with purple foliage. It has small yellow flowers in June, followed by clusters of red berries. Its purple foliage makes it very desirable for massing with other shrubs. Makes a loose, pretty hedge.

Barberry, Thunberg's (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—A dwarf shrub of recent introduction, and one of the most ornamental and valuable new shrubs; remarkable for its dense spreading growth and attractive appearance throughout the year. One of the earliest to start in the spring. Before most other plants have awakened from their winter sleep it is covered with the greenness of its dainty little leaves and a few weeks later with myriads of small pale yellow flowers, followed by an abundant crop of fruit, ripening into scarlet berries which remain to make the bush a conspicuous and attractive object during the winter. The brilliant autumn coloring of the leaves, which assume the brightest shades of orange, scarlet and crimson, is not the least of the attractions of this interesting shrub. It is one of the best plants for shrubbery borders, for edging and hedges. By trimming it can be kept to any size or shape desired.

Burning Bush (*Euonymus Atropurpurea*)—Attains a height of eight or ten feet; very showy in the fall when covered with bright

red fruit, which opens and displays the seeds enclosed in their scarlet pulpy aril. Fruit hangs on until midwinter.

Crab, Bechtel's Double Flowering (*Pyrus Angustifolia*)—A beautiful large growing shrub or small tree with double beautiful fragrant flowers of a delicate pink. Blooms in the early spring.

Currant, Alpine or Mountain (*Ribes Alpinum*)—A most desirable low growing shrub. On account of retaining its foliage close to the ground it makes a desirable plant for shrubbery borders, and where a low neat hedge growing from eighteen inches to two feet is desired, this plant is unsurpassed.

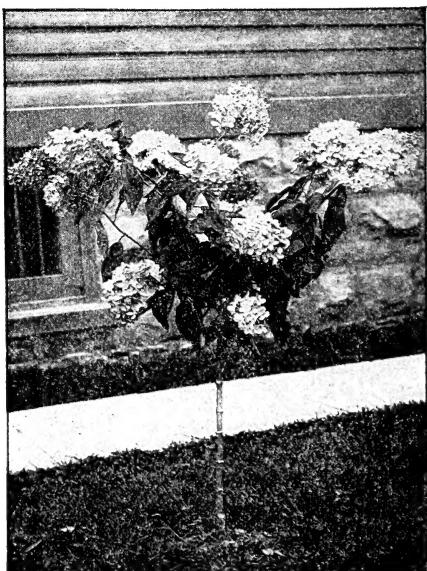
Currant, Flowering (*Ribes Aureum*)—Very hardy. Has a great profusion of yellow, very fragrant flowers in early spring.

Currant, Indian or Coral Berry (*Symporicarpus Vulgaris*)—Of low growing and graceful habit, with numerous small pink flowers in August and September, followed by bright red berries, literally covering the branches and which remain nearly all winter.

Cranberry, High Bush (*Viburnum Opulus*)—Flowers white, in flat clusters. Berries red, resembling marsh cranberries; they hang on well into the winter, making it very ornamental as well as useful. Fruit may be used as a substitute for marsh cranberries. A large growing shrub resembling the Snowball.

Deutzia, Slender Branched (*Deutzia Gracilis*)—Of dwarf habit, growing two or three feet high and covered with a mass of beautiful pure white, bell-shaped blossoms in June.

Dogwood, Red Twigged (*Cornus Stolonifera*)—A hardy shrub with bright red bark in winter and flat clusters of white flowers in June. Desirable planted either singly or in groups with other shrubs.



TREE HYDRANGEA

(See description page 6)



HILL OF SNOW OR SNOWBALL HYDRANGEA

Dogwood, Siberian (*Cornus Siberica*)—A variety far superior to our native Red Twigged Dogwood. Its habit of growth is more symmetrical, and the branches turn a brighter red in the winter. Makes a very pretty hedge.

Dogwood, Siberian Variegated Leaved (*Cornus Siberica Variegata*)—The finest variegated leaved shrub, of rapid growth, and valuable to plant singly or in groups or masses. The leaves are broadly and distinctly variegated white and green. Of all the shrubs in our nursery no shrub is so generally admired by visitors as this one variety.

Dogwood, Spath's Golden Variegated Leaved (*Cornus Spathi Aurea*)—A new shrub of golden variegated leaves. The bush is not as vigorous and does not make as distinct and attractive appearance as the Siberian Variegated Dogwood.

Elder, Black Berried (*Sambucus Canadensis*)—A large rapid growing shrub with immense flat clusters of white blossoms in June, followed by clusters of black berries.

Elder, Cut-Leaved (*Sambucus Laciniata*)—A strong grower, with elegant divided foliage.

Elder, Golden-Leaved (*Sambucus Nigra Aurea*)—A beautiful rapid growing shrub, with light yellow leaves which hold their color well and render the plant very conspicuous and effective, especially towards autumn, when the leaves turn a bright yellow or golden color.

Elder, Red Berried (*Sambucus Racemosa*)—Blossoms white, produced in great profusion in early May, followed by bunches of red berries. Bush vigorous and hardy.

Forsythia, Fortune's Golden Bell (*Forsythia Fortunei*)—An upright spreading bush with handsome pendulous trumpet shaped bright yellow blossoms produced in the early spring. Foliage deep shining green.

Globe Flower (*Kerria Japonica*)—Of slender habit, growing about four feet high, producing handsome orange-yellow flowers throughout the summer.

Hawthorn (*Crataegus*)—Large and handsome foliage, profusion of sweet scented flowers, followed by a display of bright berries late in the season render this shrub very useful in shrubby planting.

Honeysuckle, Albert's (*Lonicera Alberti*)—A dwarf shrub with slender pendulous branches which are covered with lavender blossoms in June. Suitable for border planting.

Honeysuckle, Morrow's (*Lonicera Morrowi*)—A symmetrical shrub having slender drooping branches. The white flowers produced in May are followed by bright red berries during the latter part of the summer. The foliage remains perfectly green after most all other Honeysuckles have shed their leaves.

Honeysuckle, Tartarian (*Lonicera Tartarica*)—A very hardy, large growing, easily transplanted shrub which does well in any soil. It has fine, luxuriant foliage and delicate small flowers produced in great abundance during May. We have them in pink, white and red colors.

Hydrangea, Hill of Snow or Snowball Hydrangea (*Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora Forma Nova*)—A new valuable shrub with large snow

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE



JAPAN TREE LILAC

white blossoms of immense size. The habit of the plant is excellent, the foliage finely finished. Commences to bloom in June and continues until early fall. Coming into bloom at a season when most shrubs are through flowering, makes it a valuable acquisition in any garden. The top of the bush often winter kills, but new growth soon starts in the spring and an abundance of fine flowers are produced.

Hydrangea, Hardy (*Hydrangea Paniculata a Grandiflora*)—This is one of the most valuable shrubs in cultivation. A medium sized shrub with fine, large foliage and immense trusses of white flowers over one foot in length, in August and September, when few other shrubs are in bloom. The bushes transplant very easily and are sure to bloom the same year as set out, often having a dozen or more immense flowers. A single specimen planted on a lawn makes a very conspicuous shrub; but when a group of a dozen is planted together the effect is wonderful. The bushes should be pruned back severely each spring in order to get large, nice flowers. In very trying locations it is well to give the bush some winter protection. Blooms in August and September.

Hydrangea, Tree Form—We offer an especially fine stock of these, trained to a straight stem to produce a small tree for ornamental planting. Grown in this way they make very striking specimens and are particularly adapted to use on small lawns. Should be supported with a stake until trunk becomes heavy enough to hold up the head.

Juneberry (*Amelanchier*)—One of the most beautiful flowering shrubs; every stem and branch of the bush is a solid mass of delicate feathery whiteness. Fruit resembles blueberries both in appearance and taste.

Lilac, Chas. X—Very hardy. This variety is a grand improvement on the common purple. Blooms a little later, flowers of a reddish purple color, one-half larger and twice as abundant. The best purple Lilac.

Lilac, Japan Tree—A vigorous grower that forms a medium sized tree, and blooms in loose spreading clusters of creamy white flowers. The flowers are produced in June after other Lilacs are through blossoming.

Lilac, Josikea—A grand, distinct sort, of tree-like habit, producing purple flowers in June when most other Lilacs have ceased blooming. It has dark, shining foliage which makes this Lilac desirable even when not in bloom.

Lilac, Madam Lemoine—Double pure white flowers borne in large clusters.

Lilac, Marie LeGray—Large panicles of single white flowers. One of the finest and best blooming sorts.

Lilac, Persian—A graceful, slender growing bush, with light purple flowers. A profuse bloomer.

Lilac Purple (Common)—A very hardy, beautiful, large growing shrub with purple flowers in May. Indispensable in every collection of shrubs.

Lilac, President Grey—One of the new desirable Lilacs producing large double rose colored flowers.

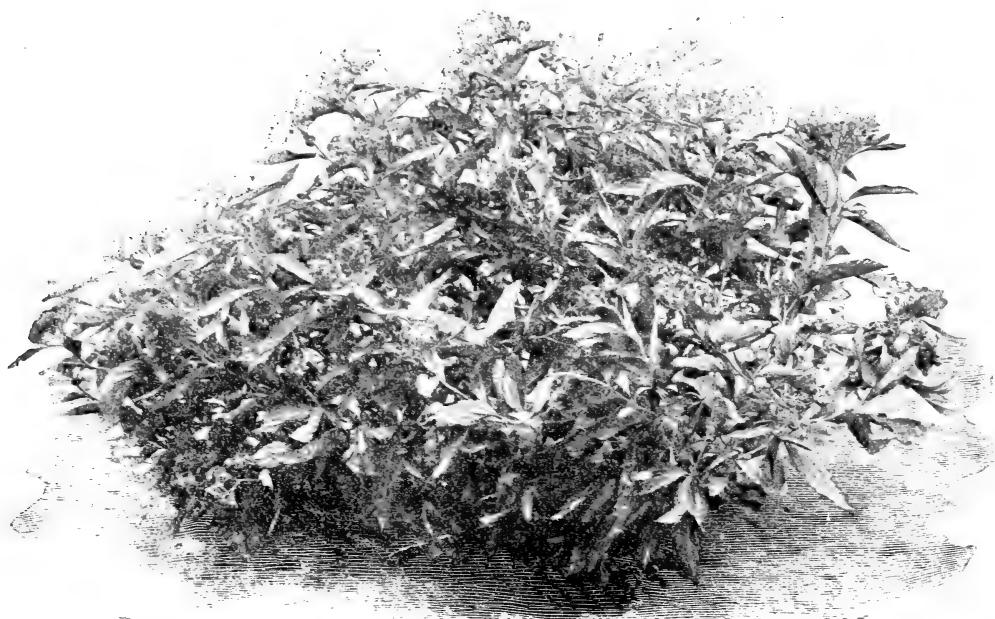
Lilac, Rothomagensis Persian—A grand improvement on the common Persian Lilac. The flowers are larger and of a reddish purple color, produced in such great profusion as to almost bend the bush to the ground. Very fragrant. Bushes three feet high standing in our nursery last summer had from ten to twenty large blossoms.

Lilac, White (Common)—Of rapid growth, with large, shining foliage. Produces large clusters of fragrant flowers.

Lilac, Villosa—A distinct type of Lilac with large heart shaped leaves. Flowers are silvery rose and produced in great profusion.



ROSA RUGOSA



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER (See description page 8)

Lilac, White Persian—This rare Lilac produces an abundance of white blossoms borne on gracefully drooping branches.

Matrimony Vine (*Lycium Chinensis*)—Although styled a vine, it is in reality a tall growing shrub. It produces a great number of purple flowers which are succeeded by bright scarlet coral-like berries almost an inch long. It blooms throughout the summer and the fruit remains on the vine until late in winter. Of the easiest culture and thrives everywhere.

Olive, Russian (*Eleagnus Angustifolia*)—A large growing shrub with silvery white foliage. One of the best for planting in dry, exposed locations.

Pea Tree or Caragana (*Caragana Arborescens*)—One of our hardiest desirable shrubs. During early May the bush is covered with bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers, followed by long, slender pods. Pretty as a lawn shrub or for hedges. This shrub is especially valuable in dry locations.

Plum, Double Flowering (*Prunus Triloba*)—A large shrub or small tree, flowers double and of a delicate pink, thickly set on small slender branches.

Rosa Rugosa, Single Red—Perfectly hardy, even on the most exposed locations, thrives in any kind of soil and needs no winter protection. One of the most ornamental single flowered roses, and one of the most popular for massing or hedges or shrubbery groups. It is a shrub of more than ordinary attractiveness at all seasons of the year, whether seen in its shining green summer dress of crinkled leaves or when adorned with its numerous waxy red

flowers, which bloom nearly all summer, or when loaded with its conspicuous scarlet fruit, or in the brilliancy of its autumnal coloring of orange and scarlet, or in the winter when the densely thorny stems are exposed in all their fierceness.

Rosa Rugosa, Double Red—A new valuable shrub resembling the single Rosa Rugosa in habit of growth and hardiness. The flowers are double, sweet scented, and produced from June until the latter part of October.

Rosa Rugosa Alba, Single White—This rose is identical with the single Red Rugosa excepting its blossom is white instead of red.

Rosa Rugosa Alba, Double White—Produces a fine, double sweet and pure white blossom, borne in clusters of from five to ten. Hardy and desirable.

Smoke Tree (*Rhus Cotinus*)—A large growing shrub; flowers borne in large loose panicles. We have not found this shrub sufficiently hardy unless well protected.

Snowball (*Viburnum Opulus Sterilis*)—A well-known and favorite shrub of large size, attaining a height of eight to twelve feet. Flowers pure white, in globular clusters, about the first of June; valuable for decorating.

Snowberry (*Symporicarpus Racemosus*)—A rather small growing shrub with small pink flowers, followed by white berries which hang on until winter. When planted near or among the Barberry a very pleasing effect is produced during the fall and early winter, one having white berries and the other red.

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SPIREA ARGUTA

Spirea, Anthony Waterer—A valuable and distinct variety growing about two feet high. Flowers a bright crimson, commencing to bloom in June and continuing through the summer and fall. Where a low growing shrub is desired no other variety will produce such an abundance of showy flowers and give such general satisfaction. Sure to bloom the first season.

Spirea Arguta—A very graceful early flowering shrub. The slender arching branches are clothed with feathery bright green leaves. The blossoms are small and white, completely covering the bush. This is the first shrub we have to come into bloom in the spring. Beautiful for either hedges, groups or individual planting.

Spirea, Ash-Leaved—(Spirea Sorbifolia)—A pretty, vigorous shrub with long, elegant panicles of white flowers in July. Leaves large, compound, resembling those of the Mountain Ash. Starts growth before the frost is entirely out of the ground. One of the best spireas and should be more generally planted.

Spirea, Billardi Alba—Much the same as Spirea Billardi Rosea, except that the flowers are white.

Spirea, Billardi Rosea—A fine spirea with panicles of rose-colored flowers, beginning to bloom the latter part of June and blooming occasionally all summer. Sometimes kills back a little, but blooms just as freely the following year.

Spirea, Bumalda—A dwarf shrub producing flat clusters of light rose blossoms, remaining in bloom nearly all summer.

Spirea, Bridal Wreath (Spirea Prunifolia)—A beautiful shrub. Its long slender branches are

covered with pretty white double flowers in May. One of the choicest shrubs.

Spirea, Callosa Alba—Dwarf white Spirea of bushy symmetrical form. Keeps in flower nearly all summer. A valuable small shrub.

Spirea, Callosa Rosea—A dwarf bush with flat clusters of pink flowers. Blooms in July, continuing to some extent until fall. Very often kills back to the ground, but soon grows up and blooms just as freely each year. Very desirable where a dwarf shrub is wanted.

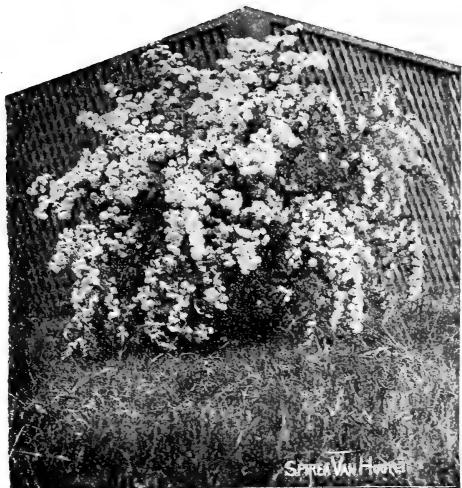
Spirea, Golden-Leaved (Spirea Opulifolia Aurea)—A vigorous grower, attaining a height of six to eight feet. Very desirable where a large growing beautiful shrub is wanted. The leaves are of a golden green color. White flowers in clusters about middle of June.

Spirea, Snowball-Leaved (Spirea Opulifolia)—A very vigorous grower, attains a height of six to eight feet, of spreading habit, large white flowers. It makes a good screen, leaves remaining on the plant the greater part of the winter.

Spirea, Thunberg's (Spirea Thunbergii)—A variety with fine, delicate, drooping foliage. The plant is entirely covered in the early spring with a profusion of wreaths of white flowers. The flowers appear with the leaves.

Spirea, Van Houtte (Commonly known as Bridal Wreath)—The grandest of all Spireas, and as desirable as any shrub in cultivation. Flowers about an inch in diameter, white, flat; produced so freely along the drooping stems that the foliage can hardly be seen. Blossoms in early part of June.

Sumach (Rhus Glabra)—A native large growing shrub, well adapted for covering barren hills or unsightly banks where most shrubs will not



SPIREA VAN HOUTTE

thrive. The leaves turn a bright, fiery red in the autumn.

Sumach, Cut-Leaved (*Rhus Glabra Laciniata*)—A rare, very beautiful shrub of moderate size, with elegant, deeply cut leaflets, giving the whole shrub a fern-like appearance. The leaves turn a bright red in the autumn, making it a desirable shrub in the fall as well as during the summer.

Sumach, Cut-Leaved Staghorn (*Rhus Typhina Laciniata*)—A new shrub and one of the most beautiful plants in nature. It is of spreading habit, with large, long, finely cut, lace-like, wonderfully graceful leaves. The foliage is of a



Syringa, Sweet Scented Mock Orange

pleasing green, always healthy and clean and turn in autumn to varied hues of pink, crimson and gold. The effect, resembling as it does, soft lace, is one of elegance and beauty.

Syringa, Sweet Scented, Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Coronarius*)—A vigorous growing shrub with sweet scented white flowers in the greatest profusion about the middle of June. Foliage bright and handsome. An invaluable shrub that should be more generally planted; attains a height of six to ten feet.

Syringa, Golden-Leaved (*Philadelphus Foliis Aureis*)—A compact shrub with bright yellow foliage, very effective as a foliage plant.

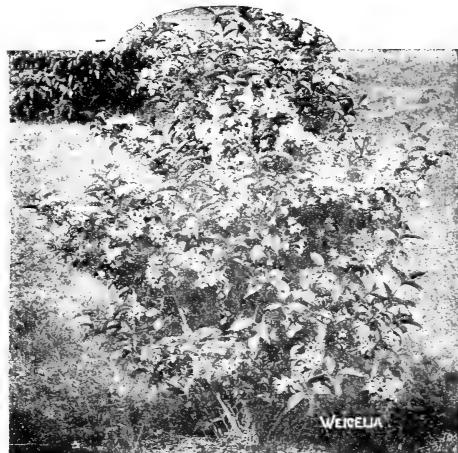
Syringa, Large Flowered (*Philadelphus Grandiflorus*)—A vigorous growing shrub with large showy white blossoms produced in June.

Syringa, Lemoine (*Philadelphus Lemoinei*)—A graceful variety with slender arching branches covered with creamy white, very fragrant flowers.

Tamarix (*Tamarix Amurensis*)—A distinct type of shrub having leaves somewhat like the Juniper. Valuable for planting with other shrubs. Should be protected in exposed locations.

Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum Lantana*)—Large robust shrub, with soft heavy leaves and clusters of white flowers followed by red fruit. Retains its foliage late in the fall.

Weigela Candida—Strong grower, with white trumpet-shaped flowers.

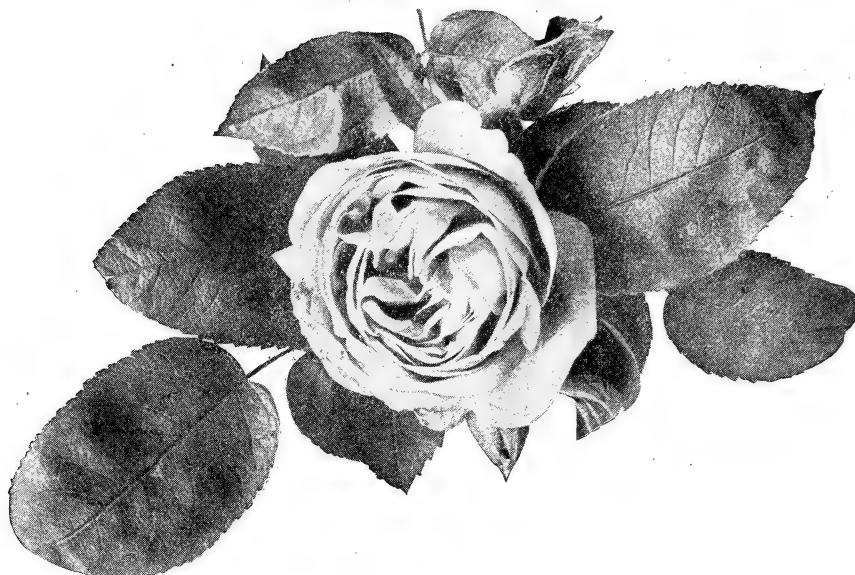


WEIGELA, EVA RATHKE

Weigela, Eva Rathke—The best Weigela grown. A remarkably free bloomer, flowering continuously throughout the summer, of an entirely distinct color, being a rich ruby carmine, quite different from other varieties. Will bloom freely the first year.

Weigela Rosea—Large, trumpet-shaped flowers in latter part of June, rose-colored. Flowers are produced so freely as to almost hide the leaves. Pretty and desirable. Should have winter protection the first few years, but after that they do not grow so fast and will take care of themselves.

Roses



MAGNA CHARTA (See description page 12)

The Cultivation and Care of the Rose

These are the most beautiful of flowers, and they are among the easiest to raise to perfection. They require good cultivation and an abundance of well rotted manure for best results. Old and decayed branches and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers.

Roses should be transplanted in beds to obtain best results. They very seldom do well unless the ground is well spaded over and enriched with well rotted manure. One dozen or more will make a satisfactory bed.

WINTER PROTECTION.

Put about six inches of dry leaves on the ground, bend the bush down as much as possible and fasten it with a peg. Cover with leaves, then long sods placed top side down. Scatter litter or coarse manure on top to prevent thawing or freezing; instead of leaves and sods litter of any kind or ground may be used. To kill mice, place poisoned cornmeal among the bushes. Do not uncover before the weather is settled in the spring. Choose a cloudy day if possible.

INSECTS.

If the "thrip" lice or fly appears, syringe the plants daily with a strong steeped solution of tobacco stems (one pound of stems to five gallons of water) or a solution of whale oil soap (one pound of soap to eight gallons of water) until the insects are mastered. Rose bugs which work at the flowers, must be picked off. The presence of the rose caterpillar can be detected by its glueing two or more leaves together to form a shelter. These leaves should be promptly pressed together with the thumb and finger. Insects which eat the leaves can be destroyed by applying white hellebore when the foliage is damp. The secret of success in destroying all species of insects lies in applying the appropriate remedy as soon as the insects appear.

We pride ourselves in having a good hardy assortment of number one roses. They are well branched, having three to five branches two to three feet in length. These will bloom the first summer with but few exceptions. All of them are field grown.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Anne de Diesbach—The color is a brilliant rose; long, pointed buds and large, finely formed, compact flowers, very full, double and fragrant. A superior garden sort.

Baby Rambler or Everblooming Dwarf Crimson Rambler—This great novelty and promising Rose originated in the nurseries of Levavasseur & Sons, Orleans, France. It is a cross between the Crimson Rambler and Gloire des Polyanthus, preserving the prolific flowering qualities of the latter, but the color of the Crimson Rambler, clear brilliant ruby rose. It can therefore be called a Perpetual Dwarf Crimson Rambler. The bush is vigorous, reaching a height of twenty to thirty inches. It will begin to bloom in June and continue throughout the entire summer until late frosts. Being entirely different from any other Rose now known, it will be in great demand, and it is a variety that every lover of the Rose should make room for.

Baroness Rothschild—The best light pink rose. The flowers are of good size, borne on long stems, making them desirable for cut flowers. The blossoms are not fragrant, but the bush, being very vigorous and the flowers produced in great profusion, make it one of the most desirable.

Capt. Haywood—Bright crimson-carmine; an entirely distinct and attractive shade of color, of perfect form and sweet.

Clio—A rose of perfect form and finish, with broad, thick petals, high full center, beautiful from pointed bud to fully opened flower. The color is a delicate satiny blush with slightly deeper center. The plant is vigorous and blooms freely, displaying its great flowers on good stems against large rich leaves.

Coquette des Alpes—The most prolific white rose, bearing almost constantly from June until cut off by frost. A weak grower.

Fisher Holmes—One of the choicest of perpetual roses. Bush is vigorous and produces freely of superb blossoms. Color brilliant carmine-crimson.

Francois Levet—A beautiful free blooming pink rose. Bush vigorous and healthy.

Frau Karl Druschki—This rose is universally admitted to be the finest white rose grown. Of all the roses of recent introduction, this one has attracted by far the most attention by lovers of roses. The bush is vigorous, flowers are pure white, large, beautiful and produced freely. Do not fail to plant a few.

General Jacqueminot—This rose holds first place among hybrid perpetual roses, and is one of the easiest to grow. Its color is a rich velvety crimson, large and very fragrant. Equally beautiful in bud state or open. One of the best dark red roses. Should be one of the first roses planted.

General Washington—Flowers are large and double. Color a brilliant shining crimson, very rich and beautiful. Bush rather a weak grower.

John Hopper—Color, a brilliant pink shaded with scarlet. Very sweet, perfect, profuse bloomer.

Jubilee—Flowers of good size; color intense crimson maroon red; fragrant, plant vigorous and healthy. A general favorite.

La France—It flowers continually throughout the summer. A very sweet, fragrant, perfect rose. Not quite as hardy as most varieties.



MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET

(See description page 12)

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La Reine—Rose-colored, large, fine, full form and very fragrant.

Madame Charles Wood—One of the most popular roses. Flowers crimson, of large size, and a constant bloomer.

Madame Gabriel Luizet—A very pretty rose, extra large, very double and full and delightfully perfumed. Color a beautiful pink, distinct and very handsome. As an exhibition rose it is one of the finest.

Magna Charta—A bright clear pink rose, flowers extra large, very double and sweet. A favorite among all growers on account of its strong, upright growth and bright, healthy foliage as well as for its magnificent flowers. We consider this our best pink rose for general cultivation.

Margaret Dickson—A finely formed waxy-white rose, fragrant, very handsome in bud. Foliage is large and dark green.

Mrs. John Laing—Color soft pink; large and of fine form, very fragrant. The flowers are produced on long stems, continues blooming all summer. Of all the roses we have we consider this variety the best bloomer.



PAUL NEYRON

Paul Neyron—One of the largest roses in cultivation. Color deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a very strong grower, often making shoots four feet long in a single season, each tipped with an immense flower often five inches in diameter. The bush is almost thornless and a good bloomer. This rose deserves a place in every garden.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson, large and moderately full. One of the darkest in cultivation and a splendid rose. The plant

makes a strong, healthy growth, and has clean, glossy foliage; blooms almost without intermission all summer.

Ulrich Brunner—An upright grower with bright, healthy foliage. Flowers are a bright cherry red, good size and of fine form.

Vick's Caprice—Pink striped with white and carmine. The bud is beautiful, showing the stripes.



CRESTED MOSS

Moss Roses

Blanche Robert—Pure white, large and full; buds mossy and handsome.

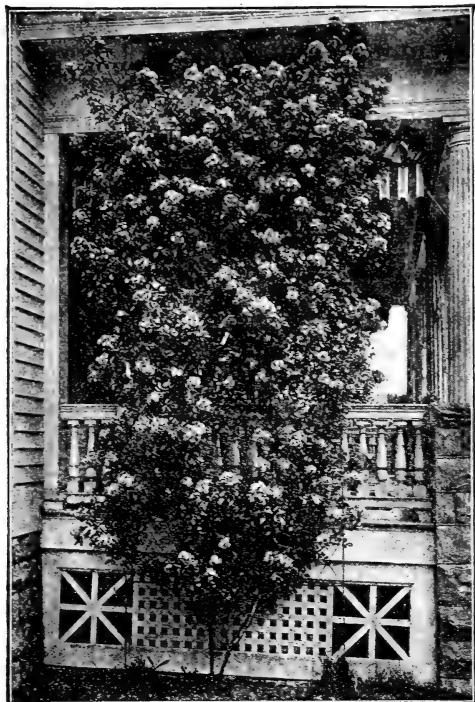
Crested Moss—Deep pink buds surrounded with mossy fringe and crest. The prettiest and most satisfactory Moss Rose. No one should fail to have a few in the rose garden.

Henry Martin—Rich, glossy and pink; buds mossy. Very hardy.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, almost white; very double flowers produced in clusters in profusion.

Crimson Rambler—A grand climbing rose that has no rival. It is a strong grower, often growing eight to ten feet the first season. The flowers are produced in great trusses, often thirty or forty in a cluster, appearing like large bouquets. The roses are small, semi-double, and of a bright crimson color. The bright, shining foliage remains in perfect con-



CRIMSON RAMBLER

dition throughout the summer. This rose may be trained to climb anywhere, on a trellis, fence, porch-pillar or fastened to the side of a house. It can also be grown in beds by pegging down the branches. It is a very free bloomer, retaining its bright crimson color unfaded.

Dorothy Perkins—This magnificent new variety is the result of a cross of the Wichuriana with the grand old rose Madam Gabriel Luizet. With us it has come through the winter in better shape than the Crimson Rambler. The leaves are glossy green, making it more ornamental than other roses when not in bloom. The flowers are of a large size for this class of rose, and are borne in clusters of from ten to thirty; very double. The petals are prettily rolled back and crinkled. The buds are remarkably well formed, being pointed in shape and just the right size for the button-hole. Color a clear shell pink; does not fade, and is fragrant, a quality not often possessed by other climbing roses.

Queen of the Prairie—The old standard climbing rose that will always remain popular. The flowers are very large and of a peculiar globular form, rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens. A strong, rapid grower.

Seven Sisters—Blush, blooming in clusters.

Yellow Rambler—The flowers are larger than those of the Crimson Rambler but are not produced in as large clusters. We have found this rose rather tender to be grown successfully except under very favorable circumstances.

Miscellaneous Roses

Harrison Yellow—The hardiest rose we have. Needs no winter protection. The flowers are yellow, semi-double and produced in great profusion, in early June.

Madame Plantier—This variety is a strong grower, quite hardy and very free flowering. The flowers are white, double and of medium size, borne in large clusters and so plentifully that the long branches are often bent to the ground beneath their weight. The best cemetery rose, all things considered.

Memorial Rose—Wichuriana. A low trailing rose that follows the ground very closely. The flowers are produced in great profusion, in clusters, during July. Valuable for cemetery use or for covering banks, rockeries; etc.

Persian Yellow—The finest hardy yellow double rose grown. The flowers are of a deep golden color, produced very freely in June.

Rosa Rugosa—(See description in Shrubs).

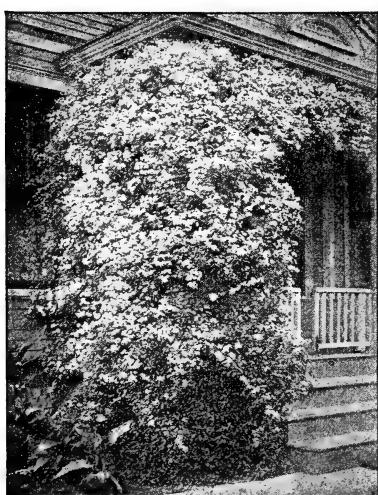
Tree Rose—Very pretty, but generally not satisfactory in this severe climate. The roses are grafted on a stock three to four feet from the ground.



DOROTHY PERKINS

Hardy Ornamental Climbing Vines

Clematis—The Clematis should be grown in rich soil that will not become hard. They should be watered at least once a week in the evening if the season is dry, using a good sized pailful to each vine; but do not water every day. For winter protection cover the root with at least eight inches of well rotted manure, which should be taken off in early spring, leaving about one inch thick to keep the ground rich, moist and loose. They are the most beautiful of climbing vines, and will richly repay all care given them. All Clematis named should have winter protection. We offer the following varieties:



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

Clematis Henryii—Fine, very large, creamy white flowers. The best large white variety. A perpetual bloomer.

Clematis Jackmanni—The flowers when fully expanded are from three to five inches in diameter. Color violet purple, distinctly veined. Blooms in July.

Clematis, Madame Edward Andre—Flowers about the same size as the Jackmanni, crimson red in color.

Clematis Paniculata—The flowers are white, small and star shaped, very fragrant and so

abundant as to almost hide the foliage. Plant vigorous, often growing twenty feet in a single season. It blooms late in the summer when most other vines are done blooming. All things considered, it is the best clematis grown. It should be cut down to the ground every spring.

Clematis Viticella—A free-growing and free-flowering sort. Small blue flowers, one inch in diameter.

Climbing Celastrus or Bitter Sweet (Celastrus Scandens)—Very hardy. A strong grower with large, fine leaves, yellow flowers and orange-colored seed pods.

Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia Siphonophora)—A vigorous and rapid-growing climber, bearing singular brownish-colored flowers, resembling in shape a pipe. Its flowers, however, are of little value compared to its fine light-green leaves, which are of very large size, and retain their color from early spring to late fall.

Engelman's Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis Engelmanii)—The best climbing vine for this climate, to cover brick or stone walls or any rough surface, as it clings without a trellis. It is a very rapid grower, often growing fifteen to twenty feet in a single season. In appearance it resembles the common Virginia Creeper, but the leaves are smaller and the whole vine presents a neater appearance. The foliage turns a bright crimson color in the autumn. Wherever known this vine is planted instead of the common Virginia Creeper.

Japan or Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii)—Unfortunately we have found this vine quite tender. It cannot be depended upon unless protected well during winter the first three or four years; after that it acquires hardiness, but should have some winter protection. Leaves smaller than the American Ivy and overlap one another. Very handsome in summer, changing to crimson in autumn.

Matrimony Vine (See description in Shrubs).

Virginia Creeper or American Ivy (Ampelopsis Quinquefolia)—A popular, hardy, strong-growing, climbing vine with healthy foliage which turns a rich crimson color in the autumn. A good vine for the prairie or exposed places.

Hardy Perennial Plants

There is no class of plants that will so richly repay the lover of flowers as the Hardy Perennial Plant. By judicious planting blossoms may be had from early spring until late fall. For planting in beds or borders or among shrubbery no flowering plants can be used to such advantage. Although most of the perennials listed are perfectly hardy without winter protection, yet it will greatly benefit them all if the plants are mulched with leaves, straw or rotted manure.

Achillea, The Pearl (*Achillea Ptarmica*)—The plant is entirely covered from July to autumn with small double snowy white flowers. Perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil or location. Valuable for cut flowers and for border planting.

Boltonia—Among the showiest of our native hardy perennial plants, with large, single Aster-like flowers. The plant is in bloom during the summer and autumn months, and with its thousands of flowers open at one time produces a very showy effect.

Canterbury Bells—An old favorite growing two to three feet high and blooming through July and August with a marvelous profusion of lovely bell-shaped flowers. It is of biennial habit.

Clematis Erecta—Very rare and scarce. This novelty of sterling merit bears large panicles of small white flowers on long stalks at the same time that the Paeonias bloom. The flowers will last for many days after being cut. For bouquet-making or other floral work, mixed with Paeonias, this flower has no superior. It is a grand plant for garden or cemetery planting, as it will neither freeze nor dry out, and will grow in any kind of soil, sand or clay, rich or poor. Like the Paeonia, Bleeding-heart and Phlox, it will not spread, but grows into a handsome clump about three feet high, and almost as wide, which is literally covered with white flowers. The top will die down each fall, and start like a Paeonia root early in spring; needs no winter protection whatever.

Columbine (*Aquilegia*)—A beautiful perennial plant growing from one to three feet, blooming profusely through May and June.

Dahlias—We have a choice lot of named Dahlias of different colors to offer. Dahlias should be dug and placed in cellar after the stalks are frozen down in the fall.

Daisy, Giant (*Pyrethrum Uliginosum*)—A hardy, tall growing plant, throwing out innumerable long stems which bear clusters of large pure white flowers with yellow centers. The plants are exceedingly showy and valuable for cut flowers. Blooms late in the summer and continues until cut off by frost. No garden should be without at least a few of these plants.

Dielytra or Bleeding Heart—An old favorite with brilliant, rosy, heart-shaped flowers hanging in great profusion. A constant bloomer. Hardy and easily transplanted.

Gaillardia—A showy, valuable plant, growing about two feet high, beginning to bloom in June and continuing through the season. Flowers about three inches in diameter, center dark reddish-brown; petals vary from scarlet-orange to crimson.

Gladiolus—The Gladiolus is one of the most beautiful of flowers and so easily grown that no one should hesitate to plant freely of these bulbs. As cut flowers they are very showy and last several days. There is no flower with such a variety of coloring. If bulbs are planted at intervals of ten days, choice flowers may be had from the first of August until October. The bulbs must be taken up in October and placed in cellar until spring.

Golden Glow, Double Rudbeckia or Summer Chrysanthemum—Wherever this has been planted in the past it has always given entire satisfaction and received unbounded praise. A large, very showy plant, attaining a height of six to eight feet, producing hundreds of flowers of a deep golden yellow color, resembling yellow Chrysanthemums. The flowers are two to three inches in diameter and borne on long stems which render them suitable for cutting. As cut flowers they last well. Plants are loaded with flowers from July until September, coming at a season when few other plants are in bloom. Perfectly hardy anywhere without any winter protection and increase in beauty every year. The plants are quite sure to bloom the same year they are set out. No garden is complete without one or more of these plants.

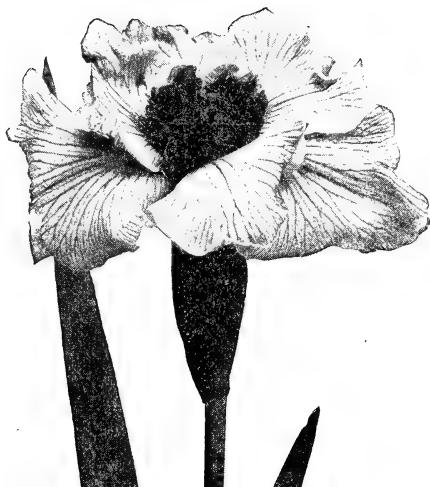


HIBISCUS

Hibiscus, Crimson Eye—A tall perennial plant growing about four feet high, producing immense pure white flowers with crimson center. The foliage is large and of a healthy green. Blooms in August and September.

Hollyhock—The Hollyhock, although one of the old-fashioned garden flowers, is yet one of the most ornamental. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of color. We have a fine assortment to offer.

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JAPANESE IRIS

Iris, German "Flags"—The German Iris is one of the desirable early blooming plants. It blooms with the greatest profusion during the spring and early summer. The flowers are large and showy. The foliage is luxuriant, broad, sword-like, healthy green, remaining in perfect form throughout the summer. Although not so gorgeous as the Japanese Iris, it blooms earlier and will thrive better under unfavorable conditions. We grow several varieties.

Iris, Japanese—The blooms rival the orchids in their richness, purity and exquisite shadings of color. They commence to bloom about mid-summer and continue for five or six weeks. They will thrive best in a deep, rich, moist soil. We offer some of the choicest varieties.

Larkspur, Delphinium—A general garden favorite. Grows three to four feet tall, producing spikes of blue flowers with white centers. If the precaution is taken to remove the old flowering stock before it goes to seed, continuous bloom may be had from July until fall.

Lily, Auratum or Gold Banded—The flowers are large and graceful, composed of six petals of a delicate ivory white, thickly studded with chocolate crimson spots, and striped through the center a golden yellow. Needs good winter protection.

Lily, Day Lily Funkia—The bell-shaped bluish lavender flowers are produced on a flower stock three to four feet high.

Lily, Elegans—One of the hardiest, most showy and attractive of all Lilies. The flowers are large and red; blooms in great profusion from the middle to the latter part of June.

Lily, Golden—The hardiest of all the Lilies. The flowers are large, orange-colored, produced in July.

Lily, Lemon—One of the handsomest flowers for garden culture. The color is entirely different from that of all other sorts, being a clear lemon-yellow of very bright, pleasing tint. These Lilies also have a most delightful lemon fragrance. There seems to be almost no limit

to the amount of bloom produced, as each flower-stem bears seven to twenty flowers. It is sure to bloom the first season, and is the flower for everyone. Very hardy.

Lily, Rubrum—White, heavily spotted with rich rosy crimson. As cut flowers they remain in good condition a week or more after cutting. Should be well protected during winter.

Lily, Double Tiger—This magnificent Lily is borne in immense clusters on tall stems. The flowers are very large, frequently six inches across, and very double. Color deep fiery red, spotted with black. Should be in every order.

Lily, Single Tiger—A popular garden Lily with large, bright orange-scarlet blossoms marked with dark spots.

Lily, Yellow Day—A popular variety, producing an abundance of yellow, fragrant, lily-like blossoms.

Lily of the Valley—A well-known little favorite. Should be planted in a partly shaded location.

Oriental Poppy—For brilliancy of color there is nothing to equal this flower. The flowers are five to seven inches across, produced on tall stems, and are of the most intense and brilliant crimson imaginable; each flower has a black spot in the center. Blooms in June.



LILY, AURATUM

Paeonies

We have given special attention to growing Paeonias for several years, and we now have eighty named varieties growing in our nursery. We are offering below some of the choicest varieties which we have fully tested and found to be vigorous, good bloomers. The Paeonia is a well-known favorite that rivals the rose in perfection of bloom and coloring. Double flowers four to six inches across, borne in May and June, in the greatest profusion. Paeonias are an investment that increase in value and beauty each year.



ORIENTAL POPPY

No skill or special attention is required to make them bloom. When once planted they are sure to produce an abundance of fine flowers each year, even if neglected. No flower is more showy for bouquets.

Achille—Light flesh color. Fine large bloom; healthy, profuse bloomer.

Adelaide Delachii—Rose colored.

Agida—Dark red, full and profuse bloomer. A general favorite.

Andre Lauries—One of the oldest varieties, flowers red, very double and late.

Baron James de Rothschild—A fine pink variety and a good bloomer.

Beaute Francaise—Very double, delicate pink.

Delachii—Fine, dark crimson.

Duc de Cazes—Clear rose.

Duchesse De Nemours—Very fine cup-shaped bloom; sulphur white, with greenish reflex, fading to pure white. Exceptionally pretty in the bud. Late, and one of the best of the white sorts.

Duchess of Orleans—Light rose, salmon center.

Duke of Wellington—Soft white, with pale, creamy white center.

Edulis superba—Satin rose.

Faust—An exceptionally good, early bloomer, light pink and full.

Festiva Alba—Yellow, turns white when fully opened.

Festiva Maxima—Pure white, spotted here and there with crimson. The choicest white variety.

Floral Treasure—A marvel in beauty and blooming quality; most exquisitely fragrant. The fine, clear, bright pink flower remains a long time in bloom, is very double, brilliant and perfect in outline.

Formosa—An extra fine rose-colored sort.

Golden Harvest—Very striking, large, tri-colored blooms; guard-petals blush pink; center creamy blush-white.

Grandiflora Rubra—Extra large, perfect balls of blood red, magnificent flowers. Probably the largest paeony in existence. Given good rich soil the flowers will be immense in size, often eight to nine inches across and so double as to appear like perfect balls. A massive late blooming, superb variety.

Humei Pleno—It is a large rose pink, compact, solid, glorious flower. On account of its immense size and good keeping qualities when cut, it is a popular market sort. A late bloomer.

L'Esperance—Exceedingly fine, vivid rose-colored flowers, high, full center, very compact, early and free blooming, highly perfumed. The best rose-colored paeony.

Mme. Breon—Rose with whitish yellow.

Mme. Vilorum—Satin rose color.

Monsieur Durufle—Rose color.

Officinalis Rubra Pleno—The well-known, very early, double crimson.

Plenissima Rosea Superba—Salmon rose.

Purpurea Superba—Dark red. Extra fine.

Queen Victoria or Whitley—A full, strong, white flower. A good bloomer.

Rose d'Armour—Bright rose.

Rosea Elegans—A lively rose-color, good bloomer.

Rosea Magna—Strong growing pink variety. A free bloomer.

Rubra Triumphans—Early bloomer; flowers like glowing crimson satin, intense, rich and brilliant; very sweet scented.

Tri-color Grandiflora—Dark rose, free blooming.

Victor Tri-colors—Outer petals pale rose, mottled with pink; center ones yellowish white, with few red marks; very large, full and sweet.



PAEONIA, FESTIVA MAXIMA



PHLOX, PANTHEON

Hardy Perennial Phlox

Among hardy perennial plants no class is of more importance than the Phloxes, succeeding in almost any position and flowering from mid-summer until late in the fall. Phloxes bloom the same summer after planting. Great improvements have been effected within the past few years. We now have them in clear, bright colors, as well as in the most delicate shades, blended in beautiful combinations which every one admires. No class of perennials have been so universally admired by visitors to our nursery as our blocks of Hardy Phloxes. The following varieties are among the choicest grown:

- August Revere**—Large bright salmon-red.
- Bacchante**—Light wine with crimson eye.
- Champs Elysee**—Fine, rich purplish crimson, of compact form. Early.
- Coquelicot**—Brilliant orange-scarlet with deeper center.
- Henry Murger**—White with crimson-carmine center. A beautiful variety.
- Iris**—Dark purple-violet.
- Lothair**—Salmon-red with carmine eye. A magnificent variety; very distinct and pleasing.
- Luster**—Large pink blossoms.
- Madame Bezanson**—Beautiful crimson, good bloomer.
- Miss Lingard**—The earliest white, very long, loose, graceful panicles; the florist's favorite. Comes into bloom about July 1st.
- Mrs. Jenkins**—Early white, immense panicles. One of the best.
- Obergartner Wittig**—Large, deep rose.
- Pantheon**—A large, beautiful, pure pink variety. We consider this the best pink.
- Pearl**—The best tall, late, white variety.
- Prof. Schlieman**—Salmon-rose with carmine eye. Extra fine.
- Richard Wallace**—White with violet-red eye.
- R. P. Strutters**—Rose carmine with claret eye. Very bright.
- White Lady**—A good early white variety. Growth medium, flower clusters compact.

Platycodon, or Japanese Bellflower—Great masses of beautiful bell-shaped flowers are produced during the greater part of the summer.

Pyrethrum Roseum—A popular border plant with beautiful foliage. The flowers are graceful, continuing in bloom a long time.

Shasta Daisy—A showy, free blooming garden plant. Blooms almost continuously through the summer. Should be well protected.

Sweet William—A beautiful old-fashioned favorite border plant. The flowers, resembling Phlox, are produced the latter part of June.

Violet, Hardy—Large, deep blue, very fragrant. Perfectly hardy if given a winter protection of leaves or straw. Should be planted in every garden.

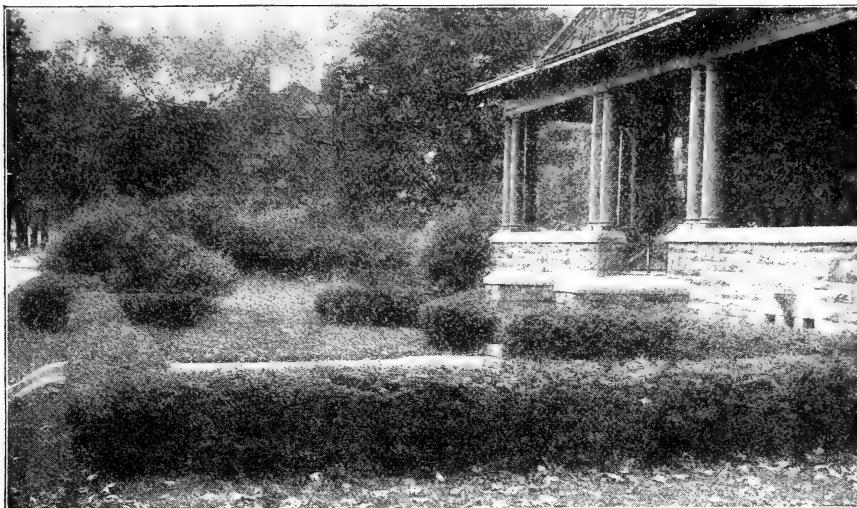
Yucca Filamentosa—Adam's Needle. An effective herbaceous plant, with long, narrow, bright green leaves. The flowers are creamy white, bell-shaped, produced on long stems three to four feet high.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA



Ornamental Hedges



BUCKTHORN

Arbor Vitae—Suffers from want of sufficient moisture in the soil if planted on exposed and dry locations. Very desirable in protected locations.

Barberry, Green-Leaved (See description under Ornamental Shrubs)—A desirable hedge plant having yellow flowers in June, followed by clusters of red berries in the fall. Fruit may be used same as cranberries.

Barberry, Purple-Leaved—Makes a loose, pretty hedge. Purple leaves and yellow flowers, followed by red berries. Very hardy.

Barberry, Thunberg's (See description under Ornamental Shrubs).

Buckthorn—(*Rhamnus Catharticus*). A well-known ornamental hedge plant that stands close pruning without injury. Where trimmed the leaves soon cover the cut, making the hedge appear like a smooth and glossy wall of living green. It does not cause annoyance by sprouting from the roots like the lilac and many other plants used for hedges. It is more desirable, ornamental and satisfactory for either garden or division line between lots than any fence that can be bought. As a hardy shrub there is nothing superior to it. In the most exposed situations on the prairie where such trees as the Cottonwood, Poplar, Box Elder and many other varieties suffer from drought and cold dry winters, the Buck-

thorn hedge stands uninjured to the very tip of every branch and twig. It bids defiance to the severest frosts of winter and the most parching heats of summer. The leaves are of a rich, healthy green color, remaining in perfect condition throughout the summer. Though it is a strong grower it can be kept down to any size desired by frequent trimming. In order to get a pretty hedge the plants must be trimmed severely the first few years so as to get numerous strong branches near the ground. The principal thing in growing a hedge is to get it thick at the very bottom. The plants are generally set eight to twelve inches apart in single rows, but where a very thick and dense hedge is required the plants are set in double rows, each row about nine inches apart and the plants eighteen inches apart in the row, placing the plants diagonally opposite in each row. The plants should be cut back at least half their length immediately after planting. Some hedge plants are very particular as to the time for trimming but not so with the Buckthorn. It will stand trimming at any time. It is best to trim as soon as the hedge is ill-shaped. The first summer the hedge will not need trimming more than once or possibly twice, but after this it will need trimming two or three times each year. If the hedge is attended to at the right time it requires but little work to keep it properly trimmed.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE

An Authoritative Opinion of the Buckthorn Hedge

S. B. Green, Professor of Horticulture at the Minnesota State Experimental Station, writes as follows:

St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Relying to your request for my opinion as to the value of the English Buckthorn for planting in Minnesota. This plant is perfectly hardy in all sections of the State and even as far north as Manitoba and Assiniboa. It grows to a height of about twenty feet; the flowers are inconspicuous and are followed by black berries which are inedible. This plant is especially valuable for planting for the purpose of a screen or hedge. I regard it as by far the best hedge plant that we have for this section. With a reasonable amount of pruning it will take on almost any form and it holds its foliage close to the ground. It makes an especially good four-foot hedge. There is nothing in the line of a hedge that is more comely and satisfactory for use along the edges of driveways or dividing lines between city lots and in similar situations. This is the plant that is used so commonly in England and our eastern cities for the same purpose. I think that you will make no mistake in working up a large stock of this plant and in having your agents push it. I hope to see it largely planted.

Very cordially yours,
SAMUEL B. GREEN.

Currant, Alpine (See description under Ornamental Shrubs)—We consider this one of the

choicest hedge plants where a low hedge, eighteen or twenty-four inches is desired.

Dogwood, Red Twiggled (See description under Ornamental Shrubs).

Dogwood, Siberian (See description under Ornamental Shrubs).

Honeysuckle, Tartarian (See description under Ornamental Shrubs).

Hydrangea, Hardy (See description under Ornamental Shrubs)—Suitable to plant for division lines between lots.

Rosa Rugosa—(See description under Ornamental Shrubs). This hardy and valuable shrub is now being extensively used for hedges.

Spirea Van Houtte—(See description under Ornamental Shrubs). Generally known as Bridal Wreath. Makes a very graceful, beautiful hedge, and should be more universally planted, especially as division lines between lots and similar locations.

Willow, Golden—Makes a very rapid, coarse-growing hedge, suitable for screening in back lots or gardens. The bark is of a golden yellow color and makes a very pretty appearance during winter and early spring.

Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees

All nursery-grown, transplanted trees that with ordinary care will insure their safe removal. The seed from which we grow our Box Elder, Elm, Maple and Ash are from native Minnesota trees grown near our nursery. We know by experience that the farther north the seed is gathered the hardier the tree will be. The vitality and hardiness of the tree inheres in the seed. Box Elder and Red Cedar from the South are worthless here and many other trees more or less so. We advise caution in buying stock from the South and East.

Ash, Green or White (*Fraxinus Americana*)—Very hardy. Valuable for forest planting on our Western prairies. A fine, medium-sized tree of upright growth, that thrives in all kinds of soil. It is long lived and very desirable. A native of Minnesota. One of the most satisfactory trees for street planting that we have.

Basswood or American Linden (*Tilia Americana*)—A close headed, upright native tree with large leaves and fragrant blossoms.

Birch, Canoe (*Betula Papyrifera*)—A native desirable tree with white bark. We consider

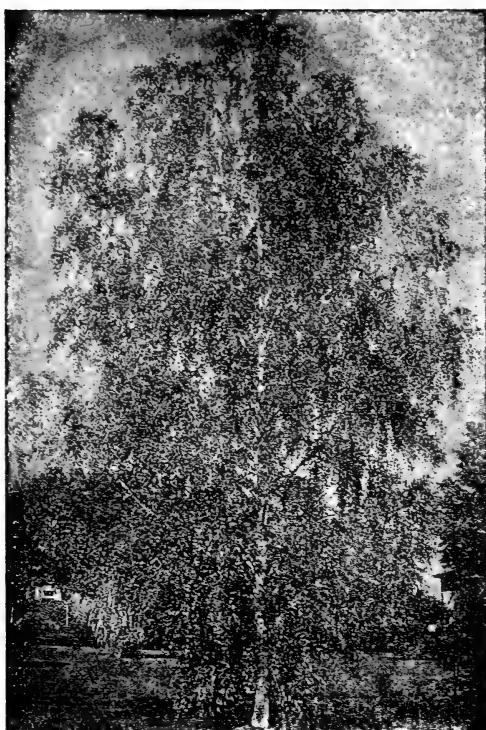
this variety superior to the European White Birch.

Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Betula Lacinata Pendula*)—It has no rival among hardy ornamental trees. A graceful tree with silvery bark. It has slender, drooping branches and delicately cut foliage. Presents a combination of attractions rarely met with in a single tree. Requires moisture, should not be planted in dry situations unless watered freely.

Birch, European White (*Betula Alba*)—A medium size tree of rapid growth. Very ornamental, both winter and summer, having white bark.

Box Elder (*Acer Negundo*)—Hardy. A native tree of spreading habit and rapid growth. Very popular as a timber tree on our Western prairies. Thrives in sandy soils, where the Elm does not grow so well. We advise planting Box Elder and Green Ash in very sandy soils.

Catalpa, Hardy (*Catalpa Speciosa*)—In sheltered locations, when the tree becomes well established, it is hardy. The trunk should be protected, as it is liable to sunscald when young. Flowers in large panicles, showy and fragrant. Very large heart-shaped leaves. A desirable lawn tree.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH

Elm, Camperdown Weeping—Grafted six to eight feet high forms a handsome head, spreading habit. The foliage is large, luxuriant, dark green. A desirable weeping tree.

Elm, White or American (*Ulmus Americana*)—This native tree is noted for its gracefulness, beauty and majesty. It is hardy and of rapid growth. The White Elm is by far the best tree we have for street or park planting where the soil is fairly rich. It is a rapid grower, clean in habit, does not split as badly in a storm as most trees, and all things considered, we have no tree equal to it. Should be used in timber planting on our Western prairies, as it endures extreme heat and cold. It is very long lived.

Elm, Red (*Ulmus Fulva*)—Very hardy, of spreading, straggling growth.

Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*)—Makes a very handsome tree. It has Elm-like leaves, rough bark, and bears brownish-black berries in the fall.

Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus Glabra*)—Hardy on clay soil. In May it is covered with erect spikes of white flowers, and later with large brown nuts. Very ornamental all summer.

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*)—A hardy ornamental tree with compound leaves, often two feet long, that present a tropical appearance.

Larch, European (*Larix Europea*)—An elegant rapid growing pyramidal tree. Small branches droop, foliage dark green. Resembles an Evergreen in the summer.

Maple, Hard (*Acer Saccharinum*)—A slow grower, fine foliage and stately form. Not adapted to dry, exposed locations.

Maple, Norway (*Acer Platanoides*)—An ornamental tree with long, dark green leaves. It will do well in protected locations.

Maple, Soft or Silver (*Acer Dasycarpum*)—A rapid grower, hardy and easily transplanted. Foliage green above and silvery white beneath. One of the best to plant where immediate shade is wanted.

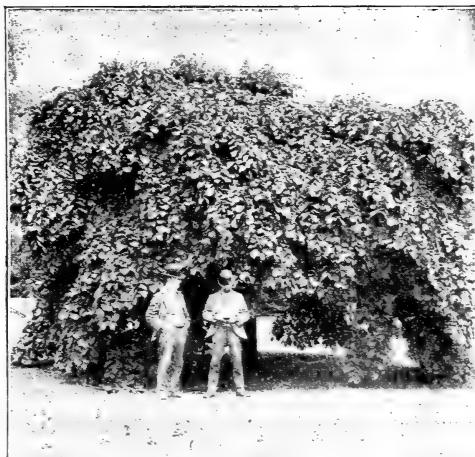
Maple, Schwedler's or Blood-Leaved (*Acer Schwedleri*)—An ornamental tree with bright crimson foliage in spring, changing to a purplish-green in the fall. Very desirable.

Maple, Weir's Cut-Leaved (*Acer Saccharinum Weiri*)—A variety of Silver Maple with deeply and delicately cut foliage. Foliage is green above and silvery-white beneath. The branches are slender and drooping, presenting a most interesting, attractive and graceful appearance. A pretty tree for the lawn and can also be used to good advantage for lining drives. Easily transplanted and of rapid growth.

Mountain Ash, American (*Sorbus Americana*)—Very hardy, but of slow growth.

Mountain Ash, European (*Sorbus Aucuparia*)—A handsome and hardy tree covered with large clusters of white flowers in the spring, and later with bunches of red berries that hang on until winter. One of the choicest ornamental trees.

Mountain Ash, Oak-Leaved—A remarkably fine lawn tree with oak-shaped leaves.



CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE



WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE

(See description page 21)

Mountain Ash, Weeping (*Sorbus Pendula*)—One of the finest of lawn trees, grows rapidly and is hardy. Branches should be pruned back severely each spring to make them droop evenly and thickly around the trunk.

Mulberry, Russian (*Morus Alba Tartarica*)—An ornamental tree with drooping branches. Fruit resembles blackberries.

Mulberry Teas' Weeping (*Morus Tartaria Pendula*)—A weeping tree with an umbrella-shaped head and slender drooping branches. The leaves are glossy green and healthy.

Poplar, Bolleana (*Populus Alba Bolleana*)—A compact, upright grower. The leaves are dark green on the upper surface and snow white beneath. The bark is silvery gray. A neat tree, superior to the common Silver Poplar.

Poplar, Carolina (*Populus Carolinensis*)—A tree that is rapidly becoming popular. An erect, rapid grower, with large, bright green leaves. Valuable for street planting or for screens.

Poplar, Lombardy (*Populus Fastigiata*)—Often attains a height of 100 feet. Hardy. Remarkable for its erect, close, columnar form. Indispensable in ornamental planting to break the ordinary outlines of most other trees. Not long lived in some localities.

Poplar, Norway—One of the most rapid growing trees. Leaves are large and bright green.

Poplar, Russian (*Populus Certinensis*)—A rapid growing tree of pyramidal form. Somewhat resembles the Cottonwood, but is far more desirable, being of closer and neater habit.

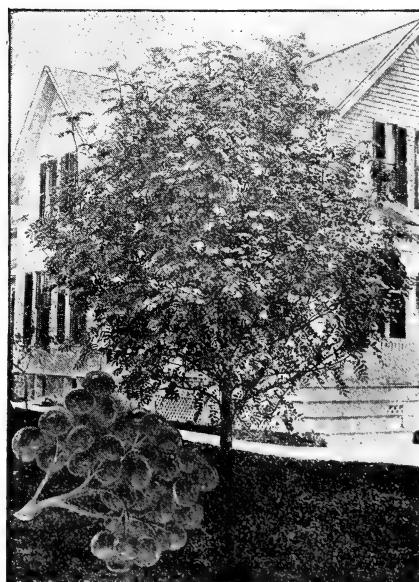
Poplar, Silver (*Populus Alba*)—Of rapid growth and spreading habit; perfectly hardy anywhere. Leaves glossy green above and silvery white underneath.

Willow, Laurel-Leaved (*Salix Laurifolia*)—This is very ornamental, with large dark green leaves that shine as if varnished. Of close habit; a hardy, rapid grower. It scarcely resembles a Willow.

Willow, Golden (*Salix Vitellina Aurea*)—Very hardy anywhere. A very rapid grower, making a large, handsome tree. Bark light golden yellow. Pretty the year round. We recommend planting this Willow on the prairies, on the most exposed places. It makes a good screen, windbreak or tree. Very ornamental for lawn, park or street.

Willow, White (*Salix Vitellina*)—This is a well-known and well-tried Willow. It is desirable for shelter belts and exposed places. A very rapid grower. One of the best trees for planting on the prairie.

Willow, Wisconsin Weeping (*Salix Dolorosa*)—Naturally of a drooping habit. The best weeping willow for this climate. Perfectly hardy when well established.



EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH

(See description page 21)



Evergreens



DRIVE BORDERED WITH EVERGREENS

All nursery grown, several times transplanted. Furnished with an abundance of fibrous roots. Easily transplanted if care is taken not to expose roots to sun or wind.

Arbor Vitae, American or White Cedar (*Thuya Occidentalis*)—A native Evergreen valuable for ornamental planting.

Arbor Vitae, Pyramidal (*Thuya Orientalis*, Var. *Pyramidalis*)—Of upright, pyramidal growth and compact habit.

Arbor Vitae, Siberian (*Thuya Orientalis*, Var. *Siberica*)—Somewhat resembles the American Arbor Vitae but is hardier, more compact in growth and holds its color better in the winter. Valuable for ornamental planting or hedges.

Cedar, Red (*Juniperus Virginiana*)—A hardy native tree, valuable for screens, hedges or ornamental planting.

Fir, Balsam (*Abies Balsamea*)—A slender, compact tree; not reliable unless planted in moist soil.

Pine, Mountain or Mugho (*Pinus Mughus*)—Very hardy, long lived, desirable for ornamental planting. Slow grower, very bushy.

Pine, White (*Pinus Strobus*)—This variety is reliable if planted in protected locations.

Pine, Scotch (*Pinus Sylvestrus*)—Very hardy, rapid grower, easily transplanted. One of the hardiest for shelter belts.

Spruce, Colorado Blue (*Picea Pungens*)—The most beautiful of all Evergreens. It is of beautiful, compact, symmetrical habit, with bluish-green leaves.

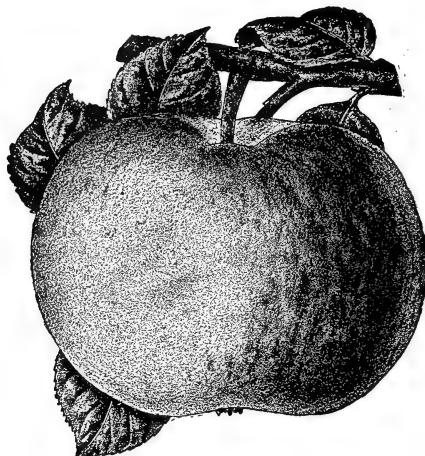
Spruce, Norway (*Picea Excelsa*)—Very hardy. A rapid, fine grower. An elegant tree of pyramidal form and drooping habit. Very desirable for screens or shelter belts.

Spruce, White (*Picea Alba*)—A desirable, compact, symmetrical Evergreen.



NORWAY SPRUCE

Hardy Apples



PATTEN'S GREENING

We have decided to catalogue nothing but such varieties of Apples and Crabs as have been well tried and have proven the most satisfactory in our Northern climate.

Anisin—A valuable apple of Russian origin. Fruit of medium size, good flavored. A heavy bearer.

Duchess of Oldenburg—(Russian). A well-known and highly esteemed variety. It bears young, regularly and abundantly, fruit of excellent quality. Of large size and beautifully colored; excellent for cooking, either green or ripe. Flavor, a sprightly sub-acid. Season, August to September.

Hibernal—(Russian). A perfect ironclad in constitution. The hardest apple we know of. An early and regular bearer, very productive. The fruit is large and resembles the Duchess. Good for cooking. November to March.

Longfield—(Russian). A young and regular bearer. Fruit of good quality, but rather small for market. November to February.

Malinda—Greenish yellow, medium size; a good eating apple. January to March.

McMahon's White—Originated in Wisconsin. Fruit extra large, almost white; a fine cooking and eating apple. Season, December.

Northwestern Greening—Originated in Wisconsin. A fine, large, greenish yellow apple of good quality. Season, December to June.

Okabena—Originated in Minnesota. Tree a fine grower, straight and symmetrical. Fruit medium size and good quality. Ripens shortly after the Duchess.

Patten's Greening—One of the best apples for the north, fully as hardy as the Duchess. Fruit large, green; flesh white, excellent for cooking and eating. November to January.

Peerless—Originated in Minnesota. Fruit medium size, yellowish green with stripes of carmine. Tree vigorous and straight.

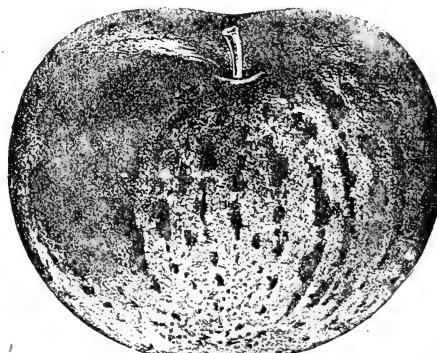
Tetofsky—(Russian). The tree is upright, forming an open head. Comes to bearing extremely early. Fruit is medium size, nearly round, beautifully striped with red. Flesh white, juicy, pleasant acid, aromatic. Of excellent dessert quality. Tree not long lived. July to August.

University—A hardy, promising, vigorous, straight growing tree. Fruit large, excellent quality and good keeper.

Wealthy—Originated at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota. Fruit of the very best quality. Tree vigorous, fruit large, regular, bright carmine striped on yellow ground. It bears when very young. A good market variety. November to March.

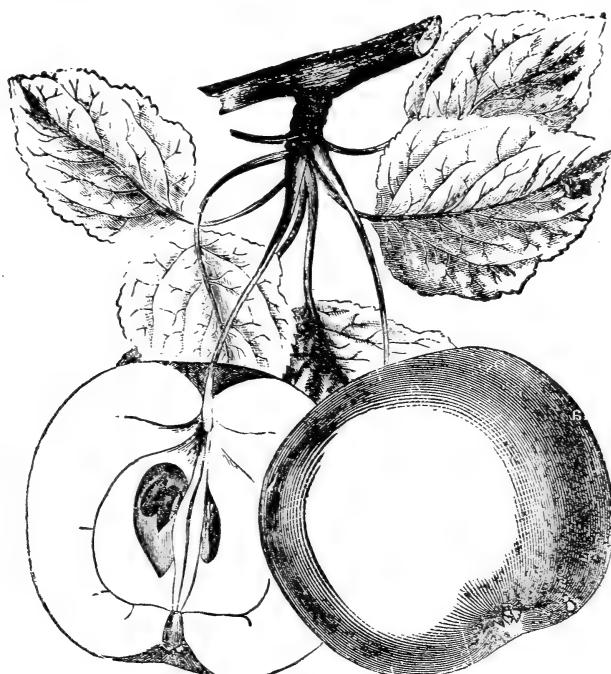
Wolf River—Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin. Fruit very large; greenish yellow, shaded with red. A hardy, strong-growing tree. December to January.

Yellow Transparent—Medium, round, rather conical; skin yellow, almost transparent, flesh very crisp, sub-acid and of a good quality. A very excellent early market apple, especially valuable for culinary purposes. Inclined to blight.



WEALTHY

Hardy Crab Apples



FLORENCE

Early Strawberry—The earliest crab. Beautiful, medium size and of good eating quality. Tree blights quite badly. Season, August.

Florence—Large, light yellow streaked with red. A heavy, early bearer. No orchard should be without a few trees of this variety.

Hyslop—A good winter crab. Fruit large, sub-acid. Tree hardy but somewhat subject to blight. November to February.

Lyman's Prolific—Originated near Excelsior, Minn. Tree a slow grower and crooked, free from blight, and attains a large size. Fruit of good size, resembling the Hyslop in appearance, but of much better quality. A good home and market sort. Season September to December.

Martha—Originated near Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota. Very hardy and vigorous but shy

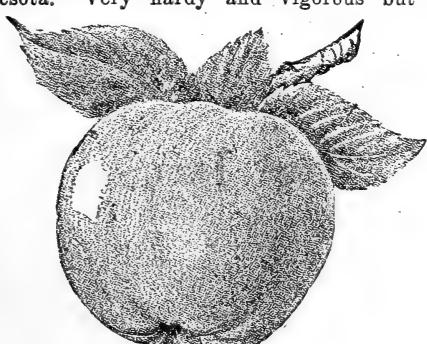
bearer. Fruit red; size about the same as Transcendent. September to December.

Minnesota—An exceedingly fine and hardy crab. Large, yellow, flesh tender and highly flavored. A good keeper. Rather slow to come into bearing. Season September to December.

Transcendent—A tree well known for hardiness and productiveness. A very rapid grower. It occasionally blights. Flesh yellow, crisp and of excellent flavor. September to October.

Virginia—A fine grower, free from blight. Fruit size of Transcendent, color red. A good home and market variety. September to October.

Whitney No. 20—Very hardy, productive, handsome in foliage. A dessert apple of good quality. Color red, flesh juicy, tender and rich. Comes into bearing very early. Season, September.



Transcendent



Lyman's Prolific



Plums

Plum trees do well as far north as Manitoba. No one need hesitate to plant any of the varieties named in this catalogue. This fruit is valuable for cooking or eating uncooked. A profitable fruit for market.

Fruit may be had for two months if proper selection of varieties is made. Some varieties are not fruitful when standing alone, and should be planted near some other variety which has perfect blossoms. It is therefore desirable to mix the varieties in the row. About ten feet apart is the proper distance to plant them. The pollen at this distance will easily pollenate the nearest trees.

Cheney—Fruit of medium size, firm and of excellent quality. A very early plum.

DeSoto—Fruit large, color almost red, flesh solid, rich, juicy and sweet. The most reliable plum. Profitable for market. It is inclined to overbear. The ground should be well manured when they come into bearing.

Forest Garden—Fruit large, oblong, red and yellow. Highly flavored. Ripens early.

Hawkeye—Fruit large, mottled red, flesh firm, excellent quality. A good market variety.

Rockford—Good size, round, purple, thin skin, good quality.

Surprise—A new and highly esteemed variety. Fruit large and of good quality.

Weaver—Large, oblong, red, flesh firm, good keeper. Tree is a strong grower and very productive.

Wolf—Fruit large, perfect freestone, small pit. A good grower and very productive. August.



DeSoto

Cherries

Plant on well drained land; set trees about four inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. Distance apart about eight feet. A lath screen protector around the body of the tree greatly prolongs its life.

Compass Cherry—Originated in Minnesota. The fruit resembles the plum but has a cherry flavor. Tree bears the second year after planting, and is perfectly hardy anywhere. The fruit is very fine for cooking or canning.

English Morello—Fair size, blackish red, juicy, rich and good. Tree of dwarf habit.

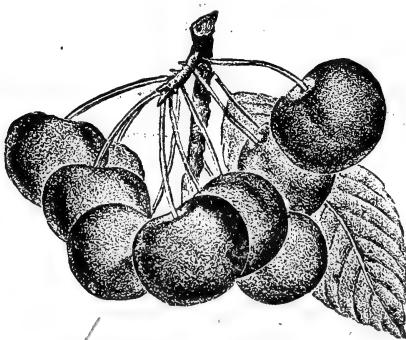
Lutovka—(Russian). A vigorous grower, fruit large, sour, late, and clings tenaciously to the long stem.

Ostheime—(Russian). One of the hardest. Fruit large; flesh tender, juicy and quite sweet. Latter part of July.

Rocky Mountain Dwarf Cherry—A dwarf cherry growing about four feet high. Fruit of fair size, good flavor and an early bearer.

Valdimir—A native of North Central Russia. One of the hardest cherries known. A strong grower and wonderfully prolific. Fruit of excellent quality, about the size of Early Richmond. July.

Wragg—Dark purple, extra fine quality, hardy and productive. July.



EARLY RICHMOND

Early Richmond—Red, acid, excellent for cooking or drying. Tree a free grower and productive. June.

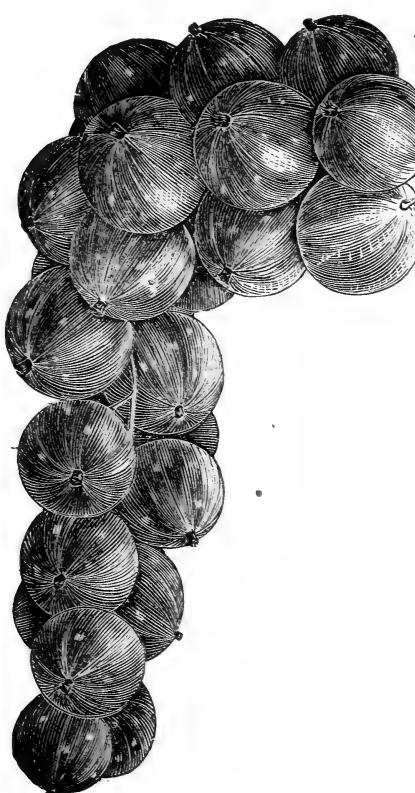
Black Walnut—A native species of great size and majesty; bark very dark, deeply furrowed; foliage beautiful, each leaf being composed of 13 to 17 leaflets; nut round.

Butternut—A native tree of medium size, spreading head, reddish colored dark foliage; very thick; nut oblong and rough.

Nut Trees



Currants



PERFECTION

Very hardy anywhere; stand neglect well. For best results plant in good soil enriched by liberal manuring. Plant in rows six feet apart and four feet in the row. Cultivate well or mulch heavily. Old wood should be cut out to invigorate the bush, and that a free circulation of air may pass through the bush. Currant worms can be destroyed by using one ounce of powdered white hellebore mixed with two gallons of water.

Black Champion—An English variety of great value, sweet and delicious. Plant a strong grower, very prolific. Often fruits when two years old.

Black English—A well-known black variety. Hardy, but a shy bearer.

Fay's Prolific—Plant of spreading habit. One of the largest red currants grown. Very prolific and easy to pick. Color red, flavor superior to Red Dutch. Not quite hardy in the far North.

North Star—This new currant is of very vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific. The bunches are very long and can be more rapidly picked than other kinds. It is a very fine dessert fruit and unequalled for jelly. Berries about same size as Red Dutch, extremely hardy.



PAY'S PROLIFIC

Perfection—A new, very promising variety. In color it is a beautiful bright red and of size larger than the Fay's Prolific, the clusters average larger and the size of the berries is maintained to the end of the bunch. Very productive and of excellent quality.

Pomona—A new and highly recommended currant. It is an annual and exceedingly heavy bearer. Bush vigorous, fruit of good size and fine quality.

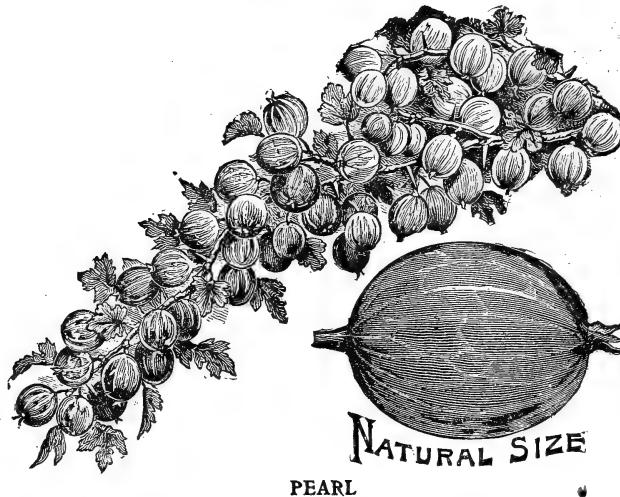
Red Dutch—An old, well-known variety. Very productive, medium size, bright red, long bunches. Ripens early, good quality. Profitable for market.

Stewart Seedling—Plant of upright, rapid growth, attaining a large size. Foliage does not drop off as early as our older sorts; berries hang on well. Berries bright red, firm, large, late and of excellent quality. A profitable market variety. In point of hardiness it is excelled by none.

Victoria—Large, bright red; bunches very long; an erect grower; late, good bearer.

White Grape—The best white. Large, mild flavored, good for table use.

Gooseberries



Plant and treat the same as currants.

Carrie—We quote the introducer's description of this new gooseberry: "When young the Carrie has a vigorous, erect, upright growth, and as it begins to bear heavily its branches take on a spreading form. The foliage is abundant, the leaves plentiful, large, thick and glossy on the upper side; the fruit is smooth and oval in shape. The green fruit is a transparent green, turning to a rich wine or deep maroon color when fully ripe; is pleasant sub-acid, most excellent flavor, the skin tender, the flesh fine-grained and meaty. Good sized specimens are three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It produces from one to five berries for each fruiting bud. This increased number of berries to a cluster gives the Carrie gooseberry greater efficiency in producing abundant crops of fruit than other varieties that bear only one or two berries in a cluster, and is of prime importance to every grower of the gooseberry who is seeking the greatest profit for his time and investment. It bears fruit freely the sec-

ond year after planting. This one feature of short credit is of great advantage to the amateur and commercial fruit grower. Fruit plants are not kept so much for their appearance as for what they can produce in fine fruit."

Downing—Greenish white, large, oval, hardy, healthy and productive.

Houghton—Fruit pale red, medium size, roundish oval, sweet and very productive. The hardiest of well tried varieties.

Pearl—A robust grower, free from mildew and very productive. Fruit of excellent quality and resembles the Downing, but is larger. A very heavy bearer.

Red Jacket, or Josselyn—An American seedling. Fruit of very large size, smooth, red, and of the best quality. Plant vigorous, hardy and prolific. Its great point of value is that it has not mildewed. The variety we have so long been looking for. We consider this the best gooseberry for general planting.

Raspberries

Plant raspberries in rows seven feet apart and three feet in the row, setting them a little deeper than they naturally grew, and firm the soil well around the roots. At the time of planting cut the canes back to six inches. Cultivate often, keeping the ground loose and clean. Do not allow the ground to become ridged. Not more than five or six canes should be allowed to grow in a hill; the rest should be treated as weeds; clean out the old wood immediately after fruit-

ing. In the spring cut the canes back to four feet. For best results the canes should be covered with earth late in the fall.

Columbian—An immense raspberry, both in cane and in fruit, enormously productive. It is unrivaled for family use, and is one of the best for canning, retaining to a large extent its form, color and flavor. Not perfectly hardy unless given good winter protection.

Cuthbert—A well-known variety with very large, bright red berries, firm and of fine quality.



King—A new Raspberry of large size, bright red and fine quality. The bush is hardy and very productive. Good for both market and home use.

Loudon—Originated in Wisconsin. Berries red, large, firm and late. Plant hardy, vigorous and productive. A good shipper. Will stand without winter protection except in very trying locations. Second to none for home or market use.

Marlboro—One of the most profitable for market. Fruit very large, bright red, firm and of fine quality. A good shipper.

Miller—A popular market variety, and one of the earliest to ripen. The bush is hardy even without covering. Fruit bright red and of good quality.

Minnetonka Ironclad—A new variety that will stand without protection in this vicinity. The fruit is large, red and of very fine quality. We recommend this as being the best red raspberry both for home and market use.

Sunbeam—A new variety recently introduced by Prof. N. E. Hanson of the South Dakota State Experimental Station at Brookings. Prof. Hanson does not claim this new variety to be larger or of better quality than some other kinds, but claims it will stand without protection on the prairies of Dakota. Those who have tried growing raspberries on the exposed prairie know how difficult it is and will be glad to learn of this new variety.

Turner—A splendid home variety. Fruit early, very sweet, red, medium size. Plant vigorous, healthy and productive.

Black Raspberries

Gregg—Late, very large, firm and of fine flavor, not quite as hardy as Ohio. A popular market sort

Ohio—Berry early, medium size, bright color, firm and of good quality.

Yellow Raspberries

Golden Queen—A large yellow raspberry of good quality. The berries are about the size of the King.



MINNETONKA IRONCLAD

Blackberries

Plant in rows eight feet apart and three feet in the row. Culture the same as given for the red raspberry. Do not prune in the spring before the flower buds can be seen. These are formed the preceding year and sometimes only near the end of the cane. When the flowers are in too great abundance do not neglect to prune. Should have winter protection for best results.

Ancient Briton—A popular market variety. The fruit is of fine quality and produced in great abundance.

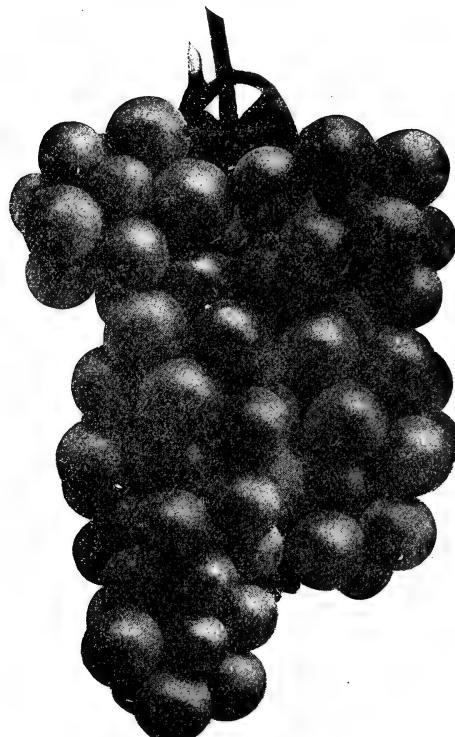
Snyder—A well-known and popular variety. One of the best for the far North. Early, sweet, juicy. A valuable market variety.

Dewberries

Lucretia—This is one of the low-growing, trailing blackberries. Should be mulched to keep the berries off the ground. Fruit large and rich. The earliest blackberry.



Grapes



CAMPBELL'S EARLY

Plant in rows eight feet apart and six feet in the row. Select land that has good surface drainage, a southern exposure being the best, to ripen the fruit early. When planting cut back to two buds. In the fall cut back to four or five buds and cover up with five or six inches of earth. Uncover in the spring as soon as the frost is out. After the buds start leave only the two best buds and rub off all others as they appear. Let two canes grow the second year; in the fall cut one of them back to three buds and the other to four feet. When the grape is five or six years old four or five canes may be left. In pruning remember that wood which has borne fruit once never bears again. It is the young wood only that bears fruit. Grape vines may be trained on trellises, stakes, buildings, fences, etc.

Agawam—Dark red, bunch and berries very large. Ripens about with Concord.

Beta—A new perfectly hardy variety that will stand without covering. The fruit is of medium size, jet black and of fair quality. Valuable for covering arbors, etc.

Campbell's Early—A fine new grape. The berries are larger than Concord, nearly round, flesh rather firm but tender; has very few seeds; quality rich and sweet. Plant is healthy and vigorous; it ripens early. Fruit keeps well and does not drop easily from the bunches.

Concord—A well-known black grape, medium size, early and of fair quality. Vine hardy, healthy and productive.

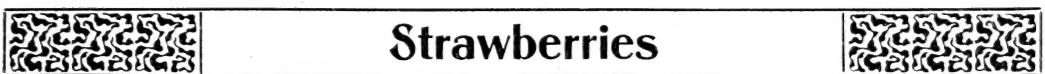
Delaware—Light red, bunches and berries small to medium size. Requires strong soil and good culture.

Janesville—Black, medium size, very compact cluster, ripens early. Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive. One of the hardiest for the far North.

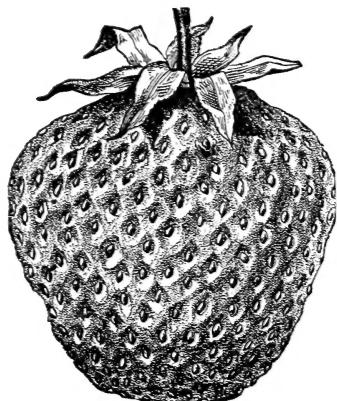
Moore's Early—Black, earlier and larger than Concord, but not as productive.

Pocklington—White, bunch and berries large. Ripens about with Concord.

Worden—Bunch and berries large; ripens before Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy and productive.



Strawberries



SENATOR DUNLAP

Plant in rich, well prepared ground. For field culture plant in rows three and one-half feet apart and eighteen inches in the row. For garden culture plants can be set eighteen inches each way in beds five feet wide, and should be kept in hills. This is done by cutting off all runners as fast as they grow. Keep the soil loose and free from weeds. When the ground freezes up, protect with a mulch of hay, straw or any litter that does not lie too close and is free from weed seeds. Barely cover the plants. In the spring rake it between the plants to keep the fruit clean. Staminate varieties marked (S), have perfect flowers and fertilize themselves. Pistillate, marked (P), have imperfect flowers and should have a staminate variety within ten feet. Pistillate varieties are the most fruitful.

Bederwood—(S). Large, early, bright red, good quality. Vigorous, healthy and productive; a good fertilizer. One of the best for home use and near market.

Bubach—(P). Large, bright scarlet. Plant healthy and productive. Succeeds on light and heavy soils. A good variety for home use and near market.

Crescent—(P). Medium size, bright light scarlet, very productive, strong grower. A good shipper.

Enhance—(S). Large, irregular, dark red, firm, good quality. Season medium to late. A good fertilizer. They are great runners.

Haverland—(P). Large, bright red, excellent flavor. Plant vigorous and healthy. A good variety for home use and near market.

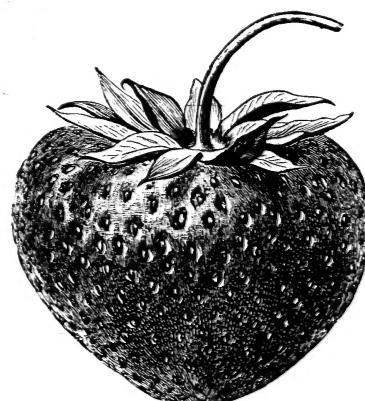
Lovett—(S). Fruit large, uniform size, conical, bright red, good quality. Season early. Plant vigorous with splendid foliage.

Sample—(P). A strong plant that succeeds well on nearly all soils and yields astonishing crops of uniformly large, fine berries, pointed, conical, rich scarlet, firm and of fair quality.

Senator Dunlap—(S). A fine fancy market berry, always superb for the table. Large size, deep red, globular, high flavored, delicious. One of the strongest growers.

Splendid—(S). Large, bright red, firm, excellent flavor. Plant healthy, vigorous, fruitful, succeeds anywhere where strawberries can be grown. One of the most profitable for market.

Warfield—(P). Fair size, dark red, firm and early. Plant healthy, strong grower, fruitful. Resists drought well. An excellent variety to ship.



WARFIELD

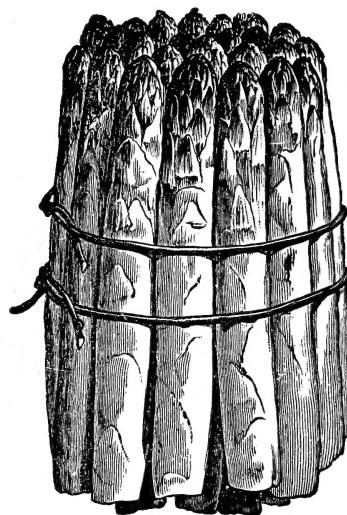
Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Plant in rows six feet apart and three feet in the row. Rhubarb should have manure in abundance. It affords the earliest material in the spring for pies and tarts. No garden should be without it. Hardy anywhere.

Linneaus—A rhubarb of fine quality. The stalks are not as large as the Victoria.

Victoria—Very large, early, fine quality, tender. Productive and vigorous grower. The best market variety.

Columbian Mammoth White—This variety is of excellent quality, produces shoots that are very white, and will remain so as long as they are fit to use.

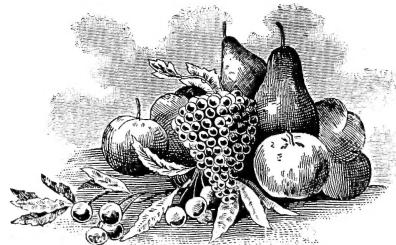


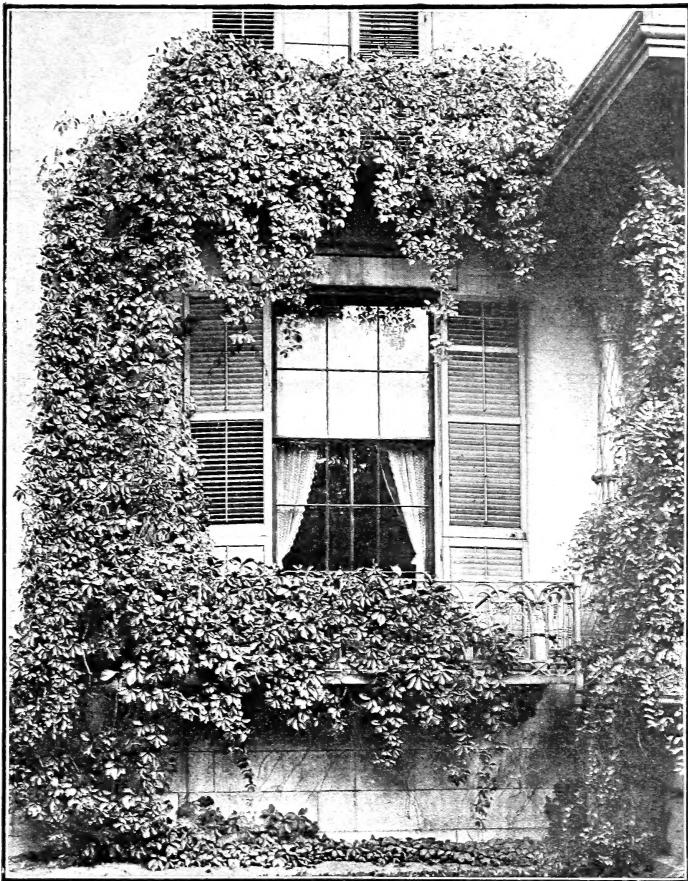
CONOVER'S COLOSSAL

Asparagus

The land for planting asparagus should be heavily manured and plowed as deep as possible. Plant in rows four feet apart and three feet apart in the row. A bed well taken care of will last thirty years. Plant six inches deep, so that the whole land may be plowed and harrowed each year, which should be done about the middle of June, when cutting should cease. In the fall cover with six or eight inches of well rotted manure. Asparagus is a most delicious and healthy vegetable.

Conover's Colossal—Very large, tender and early. The best asparagus. A standard market variety.





VIRGINIA CREEPER or AMERICAN IVY

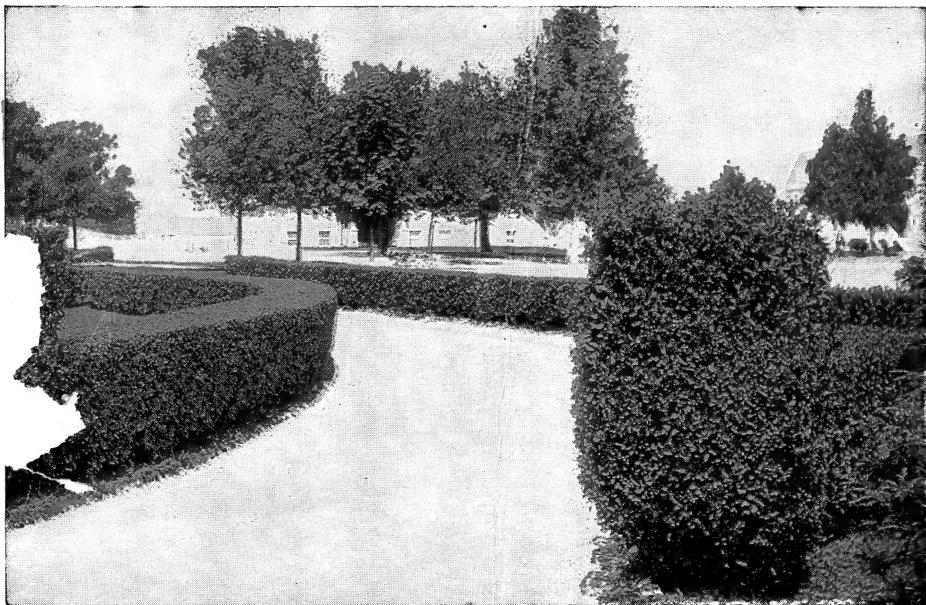
(*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*)

See page 14

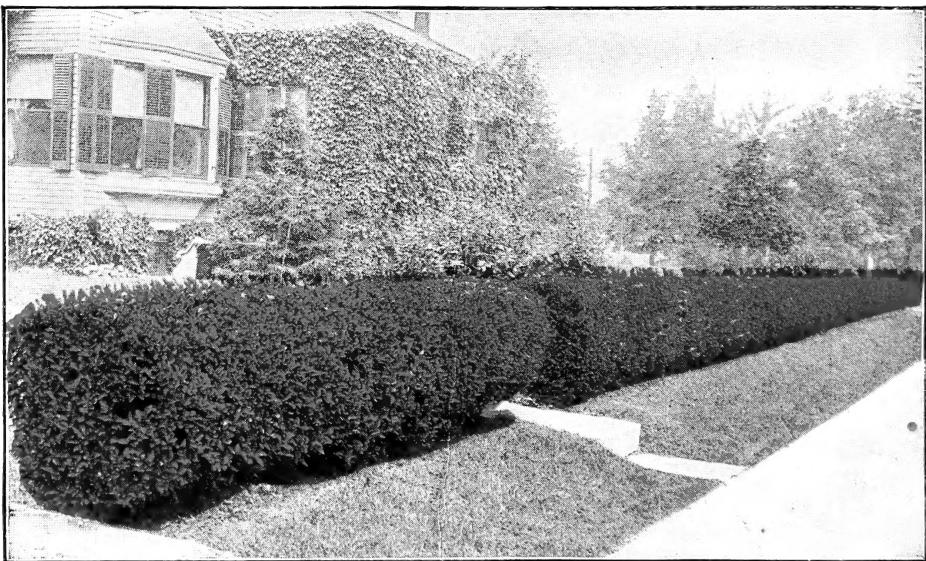
Tear Down Your Ugly Fences and Plant

BUCKTHORN

(*Rhamnus Catharticus*)



SHOWING FLAT TRIMMED HEDGE



SHOWING ROUND TRIMMED HEDGE

This is one of the best known hedge plants, and when sheared, which it stands well, makes one of the handsomest and most desirable rapid growing hedges.

See description on Page 19.